

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 10-11, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

The Global News Service
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Melbourne

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,872

Reagan Is Warned Of More Big Deficits Pretoria Considers Reforms

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and his cabinet have been told that, despite the new spending cuts approved by Congress last week, federal deficits are likely to exceed \$200 billion for at least the next two fiscal years with further action, according to administration officials.

Reagan Kills Plan to Cut Aid to Farms

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say they are searching for a new approach to the increasing problems of farmers and their bankers while putting aside the White House's earlier plans for fundamental changes in government agricultural programs.

Political restraints have led President Ronald Reagan to largely abandon for now his plan to overhaul the U.S. farm economy by reducing government regulation, including price supports. At the same time, administration officials say they have begun to consider other measures to help farmers.

Some of the plans under consideration, like a federal bank to take over bad loans to farmers, depart from the broad sweep of Mr. Reagan's program to reduce the role of government in the economy.

Reviewing agriculture's problems in a speech to farmers last week in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said the administration had not yet had a solution to the debt issues. However, he added, "The federal government will probably have some role at an appropriate time in the future."

Weak farm prices combined with the emerging unwillingness of the House and Senate agriculture committees to make major changes in basic farm support laws, which are up for renewal this year, portend heavy federal spending for agriculture.

From less than \$10 billion a few years ago, annual outlays to support commodity prices and farmers' income rose to a record \$18.9 billion in 1983. Although this spending fell to \$17.4 billion in 1984, for technical reasons officials say are not likely to recur, an increase to \$18.5 billion is estimated for fiscal 1985, which ends Sept. 30. Under present law, the estimate for 1986 is \$15.2 billion and for 1987, \$16.7 billion.

Spending for the other major part of the federal agriculture program, loans by the Agriculture Department's Farmers Home Administration, has risen to \$3.6 billion in this fiscal year from \$1.7 billion in 1983 as farmers have defaulted on more than half the agency's loans.

The FHA, the lender of last resort for farmers, has increased the number of its loans. In part because of this, more farmers than expected have apparently received operating credit this year, but farm

lions to more recent and pessimistic economic assumptions, as well as likely increases in future spending bills and pending major legislation.

In the current fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30, the budget deficit is estimated at as high as \$220 billion, exceeding \$200 billion for the first time.

Congress approved a compromise deficit-reduction package last week after six months of negotiations that in the end pitted Mr. Reagan against his fellow Republicans. That package estimated deficits of \$172 billion in fiscal 1986, \$155 billion in 1987 and \$112 billion in 1988.

The president told the cabinet Thursday that he wanted to ask Congress next year for many of the deep cuts in the domestic budget that were rejected this year, officials said. Mr. Reagan urged cabinet members to incorporate these cuts in budget requests they are preparing.

Officials also said there was agreement Thursday that the administration should once again seek to trim deficits from about 4 percent of the gross national product, the nation's total output of goods and services, to 3 percent and finally to 2 percent over three years. The budget resolution approved last week by Congress fell short of this 4-2-2 formula.

A senior official said these agreements marked "a hell of a start" for a budget process that was beginning unusually early this year. The targets set Thursday are for the fiscal 1987 budget, which Mr. Reagan will submit to Congress early next year.

The higher deficit projections outlined by Mr. Wright, acting director of the Office of Management and Budget, amount to a declaration that the fiscal 1986 congressional budget resolution passed Aug. 1 will not put a major dent in the deficit without further action.

The projections of deficits that Congress used in approving the budget have been widely criticized by private economists as far too low. Mr. Reagan said last week the budget resolution was "only a beginning, not an end."

A cabinet member who was at the meeting Thursday said, "The bottom line is this year didn't work out too well, and it has to work next year, and it will."

A senior administration official said that the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, "wants policy to drive the budget," giving

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Is Reported 'Encouraged' By Vienna Talks

United Press International
WASHINGTON — South Africa is considering policy changes because of growing racial violence, U.S. officials said Friday.

Reagan administration officials said they were encouraged by two days of confidential talks, held at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna, but cited an urgent need for talks between the white-minority government and black leaders in South Africa.

The White House national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, briefed President Ronald Reagan on Thursday's meeting between himself and other U.S. officials and Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that the South Africans had said they were considering a policy review that could take weeks. Asked if the South Africans had spelled out possible changes in their laws mandating racial separation, Mr. Speakes replied, "They discussed some specifics, yes."

"I would think we are encouraged by what we're hearing," he said.

A second meeting between Mr. Botha and the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester A. Crocker, was held Friday.

"To its credit the South Africans are taking into consideration the views of the United States government and of other countries," Mr. Speakes said. "We expect this process in South Africa to continue for a matter of days, perhaps weeks."

But he said he did not know if or when any actual policy changes might be announced by the Pretoria government.

A senior Reagan administration official said there was reason to believe that one of the elements of a South African announcement would be opening a "dialogue" between the government and opposition leaders.

(Mr. Botha said Friday on arrival in Frankfurt for talks with West German officials that the state of emergency declared by Pretoria



An angry crowd of 1,000 blacks armed with sticks and knives moved through the township of KwaMashu on Friday during violent conflicts with Indians in the Durban area. Above, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa after his arrival for talks Friday in Frankfurt.



Blacks, Indians Clash as Durban Toll Reaches 54

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service
DURBAN, South Africa — Armed Indian vigilantes clashed repeatedly with black rioters here Friday. At least 30 more people were killed in what has now become the worst violence in the country since the current political unrest began 11 months ago.

Some of the worst fighting was in Phoenix township, northwest of Durban, where mobs from the two sides fought with rocks, clubs and machetes at the Gandhi Settlement, then looted and burned the site. The settlement was founded by Mohandas K. Gandhi, who led the independence movement in India after leaving South Africa in 1914.

The toll Friday from four days of violence around Durban was at least 54 dead and as many as 1,000 injured, according to police and hospital reports. Other corpses may lie amid the charred ruins of houses and shops in townships that even the police and army do not enter.

There are 821,000 Indians in South Africa, compared with a black population of nearly 17 million.

The conflict between them presents South Africa's white-ruled government with a new crisis only two days after police spokesmen were claiming that violence in the country had eased since a state of emergency was declared on July 21 in 36 cities and towns.

Police said they were imposing a curfew in the eastern part of Cape province under the state of emergency imposed last month. Reuters reported from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, that the worst violence has been in the eastern Cape area.

[Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, the local police commander, said he had ordered a curfew in black townships from 10 P.M. to 4 A.M. The state of emergency does not cover the Durban area.]

The black-Indian violence casts doubt on President Pieter W. Botha's reported plan to announce political reforms at his ruling party's provincial congress here next week.

Analysts say that Mr. Botha had hoped a return to relative peace would allow him to go ahead with

the proposals without appearing to have given in to pressure.

The political dimensions of the crisis were underlined Friday in a tough statement by one of the area's principal leaders, Chief Buthelezi, whose Zulu followers roamed the streets of several townships Friday battering opponents with spears and clubs to enforce an uneasy peace.

Chief Buthelezi, a political moderate caught between the rightist white government and its leftist opponents, condemned the unrest and the radical black factions he claimed were behind it. But he emphasized his view that the main culprit was the government because of its refusal to negotiate genuine reforms with black leaders.

"We are as much reaping the whirlwind sown by white political ineptitude as that sown by those committed to violence for political purposes," he said.

Just as it was wrong for blacks to turn anger into murder and destruction," he said, "it was wrong for whites to maintain a political system in which rising black anger was an inevitable consequence of the whites' refusal to share power."

■ Outbreak Tied to Slaying
Alan Cowell of The New York Times reported from Inanda township:

The violence in Durban started on Tuesday night, apparently linked to protest among black activists about the assassination of Victoria Mxenge, a black civil rights leader.

But since then the unrest, taking place far from the areas around Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth under the state of emergency, has taken a different turn, seeming to lose direction in a morass of racial hatred between blacks and Indians recalling the massacre of 142 Indians by Zulus in 1949.

"This is not 1949," a young Indian shouted Friday after his colleagues fired shotguns at a black crowd. "This is 1985 and we are ready for them."

"As soon as we chase them on one side," a white police officer said, referring to black

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

In Ugandan Stronghold, Rebels Await Concessions

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald
Washington Post Service
FORT PORTAL, Uganda — This quiet town in western Uganda, in the shadow of what are called "the mountains of the moon," has been ruled by Yoro Kings, British colonialists and several Ugandan governments. Now it takes orders from a tall young man in camouflage fatigues.

His nom de guerre is Fred Rwigyema, and he is acting commander of the National Resistance Army, a guerrilla group led by former Defense Minister Yoweri Museveni. The group had been waging war for more than four years against the now-deposed Ugandan government of Milton Obote.

Mr. Rwigyema led his troops into an unresisting Fort Portal on July 22, five days before the leader of the military coup, Brigadier Basilio Olara Okello, dispatched his Acholi soldiers to take Kampala.

Mr. Museveni, who is believed to have an estimated 8,000 fighters compared to about 20,000 in the Ugandan Army, is the linchpin in negotiations to form a government that would return the country to civilian rule through elections promised a year from now.

The ruling military council of Lieutenant General Tito Okello,

who is not related to the brigadier, has offered Mr. Museveni four seats in a proposed 28-member cabinet. Mr. Museveni is holding out for higher stakes. He wants half the seats in the military council.

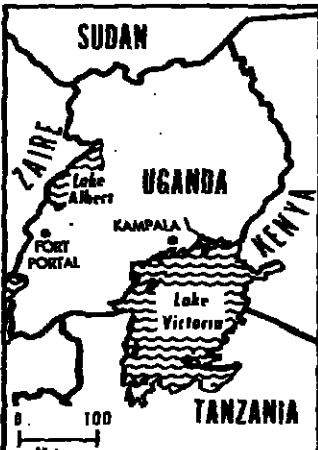
Mr. Museveni has been playing hard to get. At the time of the coup he was in Sweden, where he was thought to have gone on an arm-buying trip. Since then he has been sending messages to Uganda's new regime by unusual means, including an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp.

He was defense minister in the caretaker government that prepared the 1980 elections returning Mr. Obote to power. But he far outlasted the polls, coming in third. Since then, he has been waging a war against the government.

Two reporters, who traveled the 200 miles (320 kilometers) west from Kampala to Fort Portal after the town fell into guerrilla hands, found that the guerrillas operate freely throughout a large part of western Uganda.

Guerrilla officers said that they did not back General Okello's government.

When asked if they endorsed the appointment of Paul Semugere, the Democratic Party leader, as minister of internal affairs, a guer-



Uganda's new regime, led by Yoweri Museveni, has been waging a war for more than four years against the now-deposed Ugandan government of Milton Obote.

IRA Backer, At Funeral, Defies Ban

The Associated Press
LONDON, Ireland — Ignoring a British ban for the second consecutive year, an American IRA sympathizer, Martin Galvin, sneaked into a funeral procession of about 2,000 mourners Friday and helped carry the coffin of an IRA man.

Mr. Galvin joined the procession for about 100 yards before disappearing back into the crowd. Police had little chance to arrest him, and there was a report that they were under orders not to try.

He appeared a second time in the city Friday evening, eluding the police to meet with reporters for about 20 minutes.

Last year, a man was killed and 20 persons were injured when police tried to arrest Mr. Galvin at a Belfast rally charged a crowd.

Mr. Galvin, who is publicly director for the New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee, walked for about 100 yards Friday alongside Martin McGuinness, an official of the Irish Republican Army's political wing, Sinn Fein.

Mr. McGuinness was one of two men featured in a British Broadcasting Corp. television documentary on Northern Ireland that was canceled last week by the BBC Board of Governors following a government request.

Mr. Galvin's appearance at the funeral followed a night of violence throughout the province by IRA supporters marking the 14th anniversary of the practice of holding suspects without trial. The practice was dropped in 1978.

Mr. Galvin helped carry the coffin of Charles English, 21. Police said Mr. English was killed Tuesday when a grenade launcher he was holding during an attack on a police patrol exploded.

Mr. Galvin has been banned from Northern Ireland on the ground his presence would provoke violence.

His organization has been identified by a U.S. court and the British and Irish governments as a fundraising group for IRA arms purchases. It claims it only raises funds to help families of IRA prisoners.

The BBC decision to cancel the Northern Ireland documentary led to a one-day strike by radio and television reporters Wednesday. The BBC since has said the protest

On Aug. 9, 1945, Smog Saved a City

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
KITAKYUSHU, Japan — The once-independent city of Kokura, now carved into two wards of this industrial center, is the lucky stepchild of Japan's nuclear suffering.

It is the city that escaped the atomic bomb, and even now, 40 years later, it looks back with a bittersweet mixture of relief and guilt common among many survivors.

On Aug. 9, 1945, a B-29 bomber called Bock's Car set out from Tinian Island in the Marianas with the intention of reducing Kokura and its 130,000 people to cinders. The U.S. military's "short list" of candidates for nuclear attack contained the names of four cities — Hiroshima, Kokura, Nagasaki and Niigata. Three days earlier, Hiroshima was destroyed. Now it was Kokura's turn.

The crew of Bock's Car was under strict orders to have a clear view of its target, a huge arsenal that supplied the Japanese Army with everything from bullets to bombs.

But up high, in Bock's Car, the target could not be seen. Haze and smoke kept it hidden. Three times, the B-29 passed over the city with its bomb bay doors open. Each time, the bombardier, Kermit Beahan, looked in vain for the arsenal and announced, "No drop."

Finally, low on fuel and starting to receive flak from the ground, Bock's Car abandoned Kokura and darted west to its secondary target.

At 11:02 A.M. that Aug. 9, it dropped a plutonium bomb, dubbed Fat Man, on the graceful port of Nagasaki. It was Nagasaki that gained the unhappy distinction of becoming the second city to suffer a nuclear attack. Kokura became a footnote.

Months later, word spread about what might have been, and "people felt, of course, like they'd had a narrow escape," according to Saburo Yonezu, a local historian.

"We have complicated feelings," Mr. Yonezu said. "We are half grateful that we survived. But the other half is that we also feel sorry that Nagasaki suffered instead of us."

The arsenal is gone now, replaced by a new city. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



The observance Friday at Nagasaki of the bombing.

Nagasaki's Bells Toll and Doves Fly To Honor 70,000 Killed by A-Bomb

Reuters
NAGASAKI, Japan — Five hundred white doves were released Friday as 74,000 people joined to commemorate the atomic attack on Nagasaki 40 years ago.

Bells tolled at 11:02 A.M. in Buddhist temples and Christian churches to mark the exact time that a U.S. B-29 bomber dropped "Fat Man," the atomic bomb that killed an estimated 39,000 people immediately and perhaps 40,000 more since the bombing.

Participants included mayors from 81 communities in 23 countries attending the First World Conference of Mayors for Peace through Intercity Solidarity, jointly sponsored by the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The mayors agreed in a statement to call for an early opening of the third special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

They also called on "the heads of nuclear superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union, as part of the summit talks scheduled for this fall in Geneva, to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki to realize the true nature of the atomic bombings."

INSIDE

■ Arabs ended a summit in Morocco without endorsing a Palestinian-Jordanian plan for peace talks. Page 2.

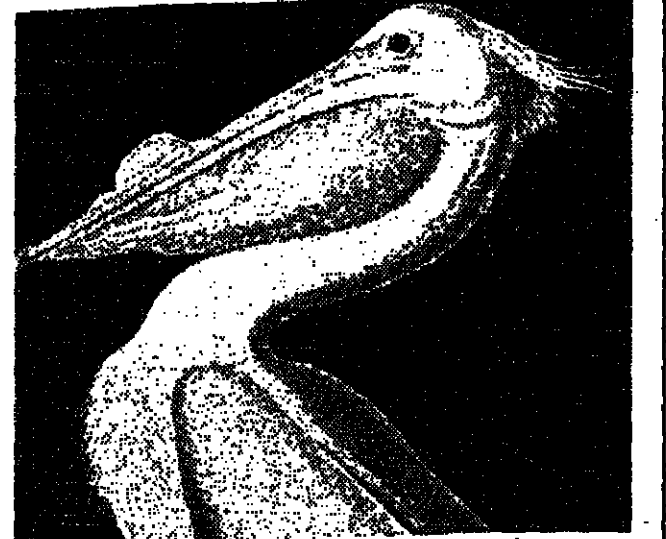
■ In the first trial of an alleged U.S. Navy family spy ring, Arthur J. Walker was found guilty on all counts. Page 6.

■ Japan's trade surplus fell in July but rose to a record against the United States. Page 9.

■ Hollis Brothers PLC said it had abandoned a plan to acquire Sinclair Research. Page 9.

MONDAY

As the dollar slips, there is new interest in bonds denominated in European currency units. In Personal Investing.



Detail from "the American white pelican," in "The Birds of America," by John James Audubon. The bicentennial of his birth is being honored in London with an exhibition at the Natural History Museum. Page 7.

U.S. Asks Vietnam To Meet on MIAs

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The United States proposed to Vietnam on Friday that a delegation of Americans go to Hanoi to resolve the question of U.S. citizens still listed as missing in action in Southeast Asia.

But a State Department spokesman said that the U.S. delegation would focus only on the issue of the missing servicemen and the United States would not make any move to normalize relations with Hanoi until the Vietnamese withdraw their invasion force from Cambodia.

In the message sent through the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, the State Department proposed that a team go to Hanoi "soon." The Vietnamese have made an offer to resolve the issue within two years. The U.S. spokesman said, "We are taking advantage of that offer."

Arabs, Ending Summit, Reject Peace Talk Plan Of Jordan and the PLO

CASABLANCA—Arab leaders ended an emergency summit Friday, failing to endorse a Palestinian-Jordanian proposal for peace talks with Israel, despite an appeal by King Hussein of Jordan that they back it.

Instead, the two-day meeting's final resolution reiterated support for a plan adopted at the Arab League summit meeting in Fez, Morocco, in 1982.

That plan called for an independent Palestinian state and peaceful coexistence of "all states of the region."

The summit meeting here was marred by the absence of five Arab states, including Syria, which boycotted it to protest the Feb. 17 agreement between King Hussein and Yasser Arafat, the PLO chief.

The agreement calls for preliminary talks with the United States leading to peace negotiations with Israel designed to lead to a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation.

Some Arab critics have said that such a confederation would be less than an independent Palestinian state.

Also, six Arab heads of state, including King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, did not attend personally, but sent representatives.

The Arab League's secretary-general, Chadi Klibi, who announced the final resolution, said: "We have noted with appreciation the ample explanation that King Hussein and Mr. Arafat gave about the harmony of the Palestinian-Jordanian plan with the Fez plan."

"We reiterate the need for unanimous Arab abstention by the spirit and resolutions of Fez's plan," he added.

Mr. Klibi said the delegates supported the idea of seeking a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem through an international summit conference within a UN framework, including the United States and the Soviet Union

and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

King Hassan II of Morocco called the summit meeting chiefly to discuss the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement.

Sixteen Arab League delegations attended. In addition to Syria, Algeria, Lebanon, Libya and South Yemen boycotted the session.

The summit resolution made no mention of reconciling differences between the PLO and Syria, which supports PLO factions that have split away from Mr. Arafat's mainstream El-Fatah group.

The resolution urged the PLO and Lebanon to "cooperate and coordinate" to protect Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, hundreds of whom have been killed in recent months in battles with Syrian-backed Shiite Muslim militiamen.

Mr. Klibi said the summit's formation of a committee including representatives from Saudi Arabia and Tunisia to reconcile differences between Jordan and Syria and also between Iraq and Syria.

He announced another committee formed by representatives from Morocco, the United Arab Emirates and Mauritania to reconcile differences between Iraq and Libya and the PLO and Libya.

Mr. Klibi said the summit "condemns" Iran's refusal to accept any peace proposals in its five-year war with Iraq. He reiterated threats that Arab countries would "reconsider" their relations with Iran if the war continued, and pledged continued financial support to Iraq.

Peres Tells of Peace Plan

Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Thursday that Israel intended to offer self-government to Palestinians in the occupied West Bank as an opening position if peace negotiations began with Jordan. The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.



Martin McGuinness, left, and Martin Galvin flanked the coffin of an IRA member Friday.

IRA Backer Defies Ban to Attend Funeral

(Continued from Page 1)

gram will be re-edited and broadcast later.

Several members of Britain's governing Conservative Party claimed Mr. McGuinness's appearance alongside Mr. Galvin vindicated Home Secretary Leon Brittan's request to the BBC not to show the documentary.

"It shows how wise the home secretary was to say that sort of man should not appear on British television," said John Stokes, a Conservative member of Parliament.

Mr. Galvin refused to say how he crossed into Northern Ireland from the Republic of Ireland. "I've simply come to pay my respects at a funeral," he said. "I have nothing else to say."

Police in armor-reinforced jeeps were only 200 yards (about 180 meters) away but no move was made to break into the procession. Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, said the decision not to arrest Mr. Galvin was made

at the highest level to prevent more trouble.

Sinn Féin supporters hailed Mr. Galvin's appearance as a triumph against British security forces. Protestant leaders expressed outrage that Mr. Galvin evaded the ban.

The Reverend Ian Paisley, leader of the hard-line Democratic Unionist Party, said: "It shows that the British government have not the will to rigorously apply their own laws against Republicans."

Meanwhile, police clashed with protesters in several towns late Thursday and Friday. They said they hit six persons in western Belfast with plastic bullets. One man had head injuries. Thirty-eight persons appeared at Belfast Magistrate's court Friday charged with disorderly behavior and rioting.

Four incendiary bombs exploded on a northbound Dublin-to-Belfast express train Friday shortly after it had been evacuated in Newry, just north of the Irish bor-

der, police said. They said four of the cars were gutted by fire. Police evacuated the train after a radio station in Newry received a warning call from the Irish National Liberation Army, an offshoot of the Irish Republican Army.

Blacks Clash With Indians In Durban

(Continued from Page 1)

crowds, "they go to the other side and start more trouble."

Indian traders had a different perspective, reflecting a mood among Indians that white authorities had abandoned them.

"Where's the army," an Indian man wielding a shotgun shouted as he home caught on fire. "I'll tell you where the army is. It's protecting the whites, not us."

There were strange counterparts in the Durban area as the violence spread.

As homes blazed at dawn, a dozen white surfers lolled on their boards, awaiting a first, big wave of the day in the Indian Ocean. At dusk, white joggers headed for the seashore, to run past racially segregated beaches.

It was at a farm in the Phoenix township that Gandhi developed his theories of nonviolent protest. But those theories bore only relevance to Friday's looting, which left a stamp of violence on a place of peace.

The windows of his former home, a small square house with white walls and a pink corrugated roof, were smashed and commemorative photographs of his life lay outside, trampled and broken.

In a library and museum, books had been torn from shelves, and, in the debris, there lay a sign that read: "Mahatma Gandhi's Chair." The chair itself had been looted.

Christians, Togo Tribes Must Coexist, Pope Says

The Associated Press

PYA, Togo—Pope John Paul II cheered by crowds singing in Polish, "We Greet You," urged Togo's Christians on Friday to live in peace and harmony with the 70 percent of the population who follow tribal religions.

Tens of thousands of people turned out to see the pope as he arrived in the northern part of this West African country to meet with President Gnassingbé Eyadéma and to ordain 11 priests.

In remarks at the president's residence, the pope stressed the Roman Catholic Church's desire for harmony with Africa's tribal religions.

"In its fidelity to the Bible," John Paul said in French, "the church thereby helps to weave ever closer links of solidarity and mutual respect between the social and ethnic groups, between different cultures and religions and among the nations of the entire world."

In the mid-1970s, General Eyadéma, a Protestant, embarked on a campaign of "African authenticity," changing his own first name from Etienne to Gnassingbé and compelling other Togoese to adopt African names. He ran into opposition from local Catholic bishops, some of whom were arrested.

Since then, he has relaxed the campaign considerably.

The pope, on the second day of his 12-day African tour, appeared to respond to the contention of some Africans that Christian churches are a Western-run vestige of colonialism.

"The church is not an enterprise of purely human inspiration," he said. "It is alien to every kind of temporal competition." The church's mission, he said, is to spread the "gospel of love of God" and to help guarantee individual liberty.

The pope told General Eyadéma that the Christians of Togo were dedicated to their country.

"Mr. President," John Paul said, "you know that the authorities can always count on the loyalty of Christians toward their terrestrial homeland. They know the tasks that await them as citizens."

General Eyadéma welcomed the 65-year-old Polish-born pontiff with a warm speech, stressing the "singular honor" the visit had given Togo.

The pope spent an hour in private talks with the president. Later, John Paul ordained 11 Togoese priests in Kara, eight miles (13 kilometers) from Lomé.

More than half of the 182 active Roman Catholic priests in Togo are white expatriates and the development of African-born priests has been one of the major challenges facing the church in Africa.

The pope's visit will take him to the Ivory Coast on Saturday, then to Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Zaire, Kenya and Morocco.

WORLD BRIEFS

Paris Still Studying Role in Jet Fighter

PARIS (Reuters)—Defense Minister Charles Hernu of France has postponed an official visit to Japan to give him time to study a proposal for France to retain a role in building a joint West European fighter plane, the ministry said Friday.

West Germany, Britain and Italy decided last week to go ahead with the \$30-billion venture and gave France and Spain, which were involved in the early discussions, until the middle of August to decide whether to join. France wants a lighter aircraft than do Britain, West Germany and Italy. Spain has said it would take part only if France did.

In Madrid, a Defense Ministry spokesman said Friday that Spanish contacts were continuing between the five countries involved.

Marcos Says an Exile Must Face Trial

MANILA (UPI)—President Ferdinand E. Marcos said Friday that opposition leader, Raul Daza, must face subversion charges if he returns to the Philippines. Mr. Daza is reportedly on his way home from 12 years of self-exile in the United States.

Mr. Daza and several other persons were charged with subversion, arson and homicide in some 1979 fires attributed to a rebel group calling itself the "Light-a-Fire Movement." He is suspected of involvement in the group, although he was said to be in the United States that year. The group was accused of setting blazes that sank a casino ship in Manila Bay and damaged three five-star hotels in Manila.

Lebanese Shiite Wary of Gemayel

BEIRUT (Reuters)—Nabih Berri, the leader of the Shiite Muslim militia Amal, was quoted Friday as having said that President Amin Gemayel's stand on political reform in Lebanon gave little cause for optimism.

"Our experience with the regime does not encourage one to be optimistic," Mr. Berri told the Beirut newspaper Al-Kakila.

Mr. Gemayel said after meeting with President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria on Thursday that he hoped that broad outlines for a new constitution and political system in Lebanon could be agreed upon soon.

Mr. Gemayel's talks in Damascus followed the formation this week of a national unity front of Muslim parties and moderate Christians, demanding an end to Lebanon's sectarian political system as a basis for ending civil war in the country.

Freed U.S. Activists Arrive in Nicaragua

SAN CARLOS, Nicaragua (AP)—Twenty-nine U.S. peace activists who said they were kidnapped Wednesday by rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government, and 18 journalists traveling with them, arrived here safely Friday after reportedly being held captive for a day in Costa Rica. The activists said they were freed Thursday.

The Witnesses for Peace group said Friday that "independent anti-communists" rebels abducted the members at gunpoint Wednesday near an abandoned rebel camp. The group had been traveling on the San Juan River, which divides Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Based on radio conversations they had with the group, Witnesses for Peace spokesmen in Managua had identified the rebels earlier as members of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, the second-largest of four anti-Sandinist insurgent groups.

Activists Stymie Danish Expulsion Bid

VIBORG, Denmark (AP)—Sixty-nine peace activists have been jailed here and the authorities say they may not be freed until they identify themselves by names other than Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The activists were arrested after climbing fences around defense air bases during demonstrations tied to the anniversaries of the U.S. atomic bombings of the two Japanese cities.

The police said they had orders from the Justice Ministry to expel the protesters. "But without passports it's very complicated to expel an alien," a police official said. About 40 demonstrators who did produce passports were expelled Thursday to Britain and West Germany.

In Stockholm on Friday, seven demonstrators occupied the Danish Embassy for about seven hours to demand the activists' release.

8 Nations Consider a Warning to U.S.

LA PAZ (LAT)—A meeting of Latin American foreign ministers has been called to consider issuing a regional warning to the United States against military intervention in Nicaragua.

The meeting, to be held Aug. 28-29 in Cartagena, Colombia, is an expanded version of the Contadora group. That group is comprised of Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela, which have been working together to forge a Central American peace and security agreement.

The foreign ministers of Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Uruguay — in La Paz for the inauguration of President Victor Paz Estenssoro of Bolivia — met Tuesday with the foreign ministers of the Contadora nations. Also on hand were Presidents Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina, Belisario Betancur of Colombia and Julio María Sanguinetti of Uruguay.

For the Record

Two missing Italian climbers were found frozen to death Friday in the Swiss Alps, rescuers said.

Spain's first two legal abortions were performed Friday in the northern city of Oviedo, hospital officials said. The abortions were done there after doctors in the nearby city of Gijón refused to perform them. (Reuters)

The International Telecommunication Union has opened a six-week conference in Geneva to seek ways to assign positions in a thin band of space for a growing number of geostationary satellites. (Reuters)

U.S. Warned On Deficits

(Continued from Page 1)

Cabinet members some flexibility to choose priorities, but insisting they also seek domestic cuts and program eliminations that Mr. Reagan wanted but which Congress rejected this year.

In explaining the higher deficit projections, Mr. Wright told the president and cabinet that Congress used old economic assumptions that showed stronger growth than has been experienced in recent months. Using the administration's latest assumptions, the deficit would be over \$200 billion for the next two years. If the consensus of 40 well-known economists is used, the deficit would be over \$200 billion for three years, he was quoted as saying.

A second reason for the higher deficits is the expectation that congressional appropriations may substantially exceed the budget reduction, and that Congress will vote supplemental appropriations in the next few years that were not counted in the resolution.

Finally, the new deficit estimates assume Congress may add more spending for such measures as the farm bill, toxic waste cleanup and food stamps next year, officials said.

Mitterrand, Kohl to Meet

PARIS—President François Mitterrand of France and Helmut Kohl, chancellor of West Germany, will meet in France on Aug. 24, a government spokesman said.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

EUROPE

The TASIS Schools

SWITZERLAND

The oldest independent American boarding school in Europe, founded in 1868, American College Prep. General Studies and Int'l Section (ESL). Coed, boarding and day, grades 7-13. Activities, sports, 32 month air term, and extensive travel throughout Europe.

The American School in Switzerland, Ltd., CH-6926 Montagnola, Switzerland, Tel: Lugano (091) 54 64 71 Telex: 78917 TASIS CH. Ext. 42, Coldwater Lane, Thun, Switzerland, Tel: Thun (0522) 15 22 15 Telex: 92972 TASIS CH. Ext. 42, 11 Kessel Street, P.O. Box 2283, Zurich, Switzerland, Tel: Zurich (022) 52 14 75 Telex: 8001 TASIS HELVETICA Int'l Day School, grades K-12, Box 51024, Ext. 64, 14510 Killebrew, Geneva, Switzerland, Tel: Geneva (022) 14 26 70 Telex: 70373

American Education in Europe with an International Dimension

EUROPE

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

The American University in Europe

Accredited Member, AACS, Washington DC, USA.

Associate, Bachelor and Master degrees courses in Business Administration, Hotel Management, Law & Public Administration, Computer Studies, Pre-Engineering and Pre-Medicine, French, Spanish or German in the appropriate country, International English, U.S. History, International Studies, and more.

SBA and MBA programs also available as evening classes in London and Paris.

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Dept. 24, 51 Waterloo Road, London SE1 6TE, Tel: 011 593 5464.

BELGIUM

CUT THIS OUT TO LEARN FRENCH

Céran, a château in the Belgian Ardennes where you learn and live in French. Small, groups and private lessons, with tailor-made programmes for individual needs, ensure real progress. Good food, good company, good teachers. Come and learn, and enjoy yourself. We teach private people, companies, embassies, EEC, SHAPE etc.

For complete documentation, send this coupon or phone: I am interested in courses for: ☐ Adults ☐ Young People ☐ Private ☐ Business

NAME _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

184, Avenue du Château, Nivelles, B-4880 Spa, Belgium. Tel: 08777 39 16. Telex 49650

CERAN

Belgium. Tel: 08777 39 16. Telex 49650

U.S.A.

PACIFIC SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

9301 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, CA 90070 U.S.A.

EARN YOUR DEGREE THRU OUR OVERSEAS DIRECTED STUDY PROGRAM

INDEPENDENT DIRECTED STUDY. NO CLASS ATTENDANCE REQUIRED. ONE-ON-ONE STUDENT/FACULTY. ENROLL NOW FOR NEXT SEMESTER COMPLETION IN ONE ACADEMIC YEAR PERMITTED.

• Business Administration • Bachelors
• Economics • Masters
• Engineering • Doctoral Programs
• Education • Many other fields

SCHOLARSHIPS AND TUITION GRANTS - FINANCIAL AID

Send a brief resume detailing your background and your goals. IMPROVE YOUR PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

*P.S.U. is Authorized by the California Department of Education

*P.S.U. is a Member of N.A.S.A.C.U., Washington, D.C.



Stanley H. Kaplan

THE SMART MOVE!

Preparation for: GMAT • GRE • LSAT

EXEC SPEEDREADING

ESL REVIEW

TOEFL

Stanley H. Kaplan

INTERNATIONAL CENTER LTD.

For information regarding programs authorized under Federal law to enroll non-immigrant alien students in the U.S.A., please call: 212-877-8200

Or Write: Dept. 147 Stanley H. Kaplan Educational Center Ltd., 131 West 56 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019

Parsons Center in Mexico: 125 Major US Cities, Puerto Rico & Toronto, Canada

UNIVERSITY DEGREE

BACHELORS • MASTERS • DOCTORATE

For Work, Academic, Life Experiences.

Send detailed resume for free evaluation.

PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY

400 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90049, Dept. 23, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE'S

NEXT SPECIAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

will appear on September 7 & December 7

For information please contact

Françoise Clément,

International Herald Tribune,

181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle,

92521 Neuilly Cedex, France,

or your nearest IHT representative.

OYSTERS FOR YOUR FACE

One of the finest contemporary Biologists, Med. Doctor L. MARCERON, has created this amazingly efficient face cream called Pe. O. Pe. -CREAM, based on the wild crustacean (Portuguese) oyster. We quote the B.C.C. "Who knows. The crustacean wild oyster may be the answer to the million dollar question."

"AN EFFECTIVE ANTIDOTE TO WRINKLES"

TRY IT AND YOU WILL DISCOVER A NEW BLESSING!

Sold in large tubes at U.S. \$20 inclusive of registered postage; if air-post preferred, then add \$2.

Write to: LABORATOIRE I.T.C.

17, Rue du Collège, 75006 PARIS, France (Champs-Élysées). Mr. FRANKLIN - ROOSEVELT. Tel: 543 66 78.

In France on sale in Drugstores, Healthfood stores, etc.

Mexican Restaurant-Cantina

Paris 19200

50 Bd. de Montparnasse

Tel: 548-43-67

London

1 Lombard St. - EC4

Tel: 229-7728

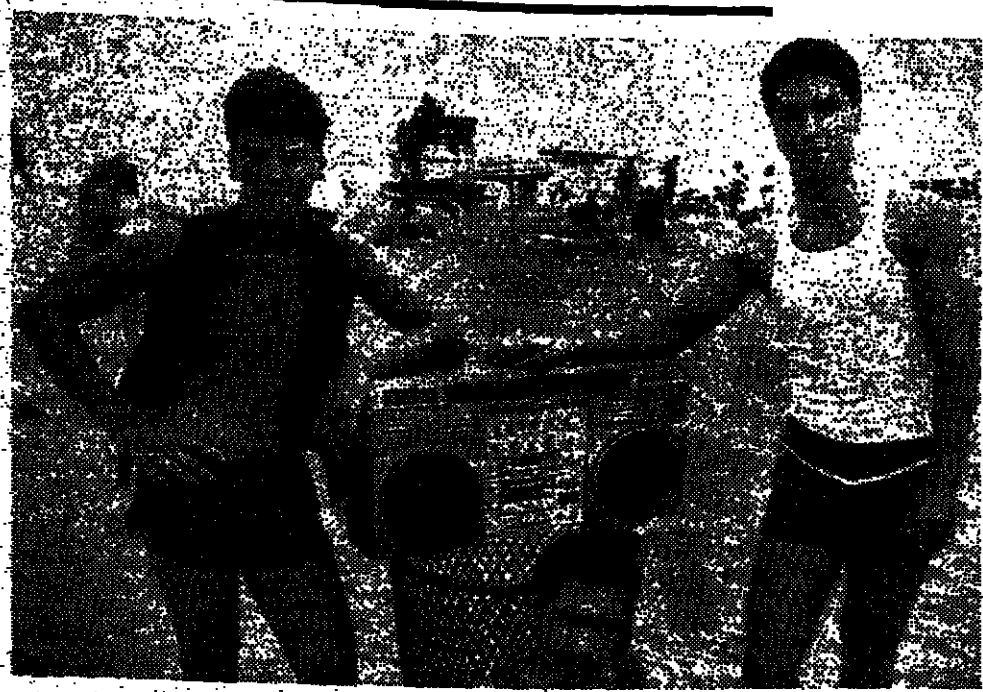
Amsterdam

Willemsplein, 21

Tel: 24-2941

Handwritten note: JPY 60150

AMERICAN TOPICS



In some areas of New York "boom boxes," are banned. At Coney Island, Raymond Dechirio, left, Elliot Reyes and Michael Reyes say they like their music loud.

Summertime Tunes: Koch Lowers Boom

For bathers who can take the heat but not the din of pop-music hits and Coney Island, a beachhead of serenity has been established in New York this summer: radio-free zones.

Nearly a half-mile of the city's 14 miles (22.6 kilometers) of beaches and 15 of Central Park's 840 acres (338 hectares) are covered by the ban, which took effect May 27. People playing radios in these areas without earphones are subject to a \$50 fine and may have their radios impounded.

"The law doesn't restrict your right to have a radio," said Mayor Edward I. Koch. "It simply restricts your right to play a radio in areas where it might annoy other people."

Large, heavy radios with powerful speakers, called "boom boxes," are the primary targets of the ban, established in response to hundreds of complaints in recent months, according to Henry J. Stein, the city's parks and recreation commissioner. Since the zones were established, said a spokesman for the parks department, six persons have been cited and nearly 50 warnings have been issued.

Public reaction to the ban has been mixed. Some savor the silence of the quiet zones, while

others give the mayor a thumbs down for lowering the boom. "I can't wear any jewelry here," said Dolores Vilella, listening to a small portable radio at Coney Island. "I'm afraid of you know, chain snatchers. I'm sitting here worried that someone will steal my hubcaps. The beaches are dirty, and there aren't any restrooms. And Koch worries about radios? Give me a break."

IRS Tracks Students Defaulting on Loans

Faced with billions of dollars in defaults on student loans, the federal government is pulling out "the ultimate trump card" to collect—the Internal Revenue Service. The Department of Education announced last week that it had asked the IRS to help recover about \$5 billion in overdue loans by withholding the debtors' tax refunds.

"This is a major step which should show loan defaulters that we are dead serious about collecting these debts to American taxpayers," said Secretary of Education William J. Bennett in announcing the crackdown, which could recover an estimated \$50 million in outstanding debts this year.

Notices will be mailed telling debtors they have 60 days to be-

gin making payments on their loans. If a debtor fails to do so, the department will ask the IRS to withhold his federal income tax refunds up to the outstanding amount of the loan.

Nearly a million debtors—former undergraduate and graduate students who borrowed from the Federally Insured Student Loan and National Direct Student Loan programs—will be affected.

Short Take

In its first major marketing change in 53 years, the Zippo Manufacturing Co. has unveiled a new upscale cigarette lighter tailored for the trendy yuppie market. Zippo, renowned for the classic windproof lighter and its unconditional guarantee, will introduce in September "Contempo," a refillable butane model.

The new model will sell for \$29.95 to \$39.95, as opposed to the \$6.95 to \$10.95 retail price of the standard Zippo, but the company has no intention of phasing out the traditional lighter.

"I tell our sales people, 'Don't forget to dance with the date that brings you,'" said Robert Galey, president of Zippo.

—Compiled by AMY HOLLOWELL

Ex-CIA Chief Criticizes White House for Aid To Nicaraguan Rebels

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON—Members of Congress and the head of the CIA during the Carter administration have criticized the direct involvement of the National Security Council, a branch of the White House, in aiding anti-government rebel operations in Nicaragua.

The Reagan administration acknowledged Thursday that officials on the council were directly involved in aiding the insurgents, who are seeking to overthrow the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

Administration officials and President Ronald Reagan said, however, that the administration had not violated U.S. laws regulating covert operations or prohibiting direct American assistance to the rebels.

"It just makes it unmistakably clear that it's our war," said Representative Anthony C. Beleson, a California Democrat and member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. "They are waging it in every way except with American troops."

Stanford Turner, who headed the Central Intelligence Agency and was an adviser to the National Security Council as President Jimmy Carter's director of central intelligence, said that "it's most improper" for the National Security Council to play a role similar to one that Congress had barred the CIA from performing.

"It may not break the law," he said, "but it's ridiculous when the CIA had to be kept at arm's length from the contras to have another arm of government doing exactly the same thing."

The criticism came in response to news reports Thursday that the rebels, who are often referred to as contras, had been receiving direct military advice from officials on the council in an operation run by a military officer in the White House.

The reports said the officials had begun giving the advice last year after Congress refused Mr. Reagan's request for more military aid.

Congress also barred any "agency or entity of the United States involved in intelligence" from helping the rebels militarily.

Representative George E. Brown Jr., a Democrat of California and member of the House Intelligence Committee, said the National Security Council was not exempt from the ban because the current CIA director, William J. Casey, also serves it as an adviser.

"They're up to their ears in intelligence," Mr. Brown said of the council. He added, however, that it would be difficult for Congress to investigate the council's role because the principle of executive privilege prevents presidential advisers from being forced to testify.

He said that, nonetheless, the intelligence committee and the House Judiciary Committee might investigate the council's role. He said its actions could involve "aiding and abetting violations of the Neutrality Act," which bars attacks on governments at peace with the United States.

Mr. Brown said the possible offenses "could be impeachable" if they were proved, but he doubted Congress would press an investigation that might lead to such a confrontation.

"We're not violating any laws," Mr. Reagan said Thursday in signing legislation that provides \$27 million in nonmilitary assistance to the rebels over the next two years. The measure was part of a \$25.4-billion foreign aid bill.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said, "No member of the National Security Council staff has, at any time, acted in violation of either the spirit or the letter of existing legislation dealing with U.S. assistance" to the rebels. (NYT, AP)



A policeman stands guard near a car used in a bombing in front of a Lima police station.

Lima Police Detain 1,400 After Rebel Attack

The Associated Press

LIMA—Peruvian police have detained nearly 1,400 people in response to a rebel attack that blacked out the capital and injured four people when a car bomb exploded.

Meanwhile, the Peruvian government has extended for 60 days a state of emergency that was first imposed more than four years ago in 25 Andean provinces.

The government said Thursday the extension was necessary because "terrorist attacks continue against lives and private and public property."

The blackout and bombings Thursday were the first in Lima since President Alan García Pérez

took office July 28. He has pledged to seek negotiations with the Shining Path, a Maoist guerrilla group, to end political violence that has taken at least 5,000 lives since 1980.

Major Luis Cuba Quintana, a spokesman for the Civil Guard, Peru's national police force, blamed the attacks on the Shining Path, the largest of three rebel groups operating in Peru.

The major said that the police detained 1,390 people in Lima's slums on Thursday for questioning.

A spokesman for Electroperu, the national power company, said that rebels dynamited a tower carrying power lines 30 miles (48 kilometers) east of Lima. The attack left the city and its port of El Callao

in darkness for more than an hour late Wednesday. Some neighborhoods still were without electricity Thursday.

Electroperu said the power failure affected an area of the Pacific coast from the port of Chimbote, 250 miles north of Lima, to the desert city of Ica, 185 miles south of the capital. The company said workers were checking the power system for other evidence of sabotage.

A car bomb exploded Wednesday outside the office of the Lima prefect, who is in charge of maintaining public order. A policeman and three women were hurt, the authorities said.

Louise Brooks Dead at 78; Ex-Film Star

The Associated Press

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—Louise Brooks, 78, a star of silent films in the 1920s and 1930s, has died at her home here of a heart attack.

Miss Brooks, a cult figure in Europe and the United States who shunned Hollywood after she had appeared in two dozen films, was found Thursday in her apartment.

The daughter of a Kansas lawyer, Miss Brooks began as a dancer while in her teens. She appeared on stage in New York in the Ziegfeld Follies and George White's Scandals. "I learned to act while watching Martha Graham dance," she said. "And I learned to move in film from watching Chaplin."

After her film debut in 1925, she quickly gained stardom and a cult following in flapper movies of the era. She appeared in the 1928 films "A Girl in Every Port" and "Beggars of Life."

Miss Brooks, known for independence and contempt for the American film industry, later said that intelligence and seriousness were handicaps. "I found myself looked upon as a literary wonder because I read books," she wrote.

Of Hollywood, she wrote: "There was no other occupation in the world that so closely resembled enslavement as the career of a film star."

In the late 1920s, she went to Europe, where she remains popular through revivals of her films. G.W. Pabst, the German director, guided her as Lulu in "Pandora's Box" and its sequel, "Diary of a Lost Girl."

Other Deaths: David Golden, 77, executive producer of the film "Love Story" and production manager of "Kramer Versus Kramer" and "Fame," Wednesday in Oregon after an automobile accident.

Dr. Murray A. Geisler, 68, an authority on military logistics and operations research, Tuesday of leukemia at his home in Los Angeles. He pioneered a method of supplying spare parts for military aircraft at bases around the world.

Grayson Hall, 58, a stage, televi-



Louise Brooks

son and film actress who was nominated for an Academy Award in 1964, Wednesday of cancer at New York Hospital.

Study Finds Lung Cancer Killing More U.S. Women

United Press International

NEW YORK—The "tragic consequences" of smoking have resulted in a greater than fivefold increase in the number of lung cancer deaths among American women aged 55 and older from 1960 to 1982, according to a report by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

The report, released Wednesday, said that lung cancer will surpass breast cancer as the primary cancer killer of women by 1986. The report also said that the lung cancer mortality rate for women of all ages had tripled from 1960 to 1982. Breast cancer mortality rates have remained virtually unchanged.

"Breast cancer is still ahead of lung cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the United States," the report said, "but the percent difference between the mortality rates of these two diseases is shrinking rapidly."

The trend of increasing lung cancer among women started during World War II when smoking by women became socially acceptable, according to statisticians and epidemiologists who analyzed data from the National Center for Health Statistics.

The report said that major increases in deaths from lung cancer were registered in almost every age group studied. The largest increase was among women aged 55 to 64. Deaths in that group rose from 15.4 per 100,000 in 1960 to 81.3 per 100,000 in 1982.

In 1982, the lung cancer mortality rate was 116.3 per 100,000 among all women aged 65 to 74, an increase of 390 percent over the 1960 rates. For those aged 75 to 84, lung cancer mortality rates went

New Reagan Plan on Shuttle Price May Hinder Role of Private Industry

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The Reagan administration, which had suggested that space should be open to private enterprise and that the space shuttle might be turned over to industry, sent Congress a new shuttle pricing policy last week that could make it uneconomical for private industry to take that step.

The pricing policy is designed to help the shuttle compete with the European Space Program's commercial satellite launch program. For the three years starting Oct. 1, 1988, the White House said it wants to auction the shuttle's cargo bay to foreign and commercial customers at a minimum rate of \$74 million for a full bay.

This would mean that owners of

three satellites could share a mission and pay the National Aeronautics and Space Administration a little less than \$25 million each for use of the shuttle, or about \$1 million more than they now pay for shuttle launches.

Arianespace, a subsidiary of the European Space Agency, charges \$25 million to launch a satellite using the Ariane booster rocket.

The new pricing policy represents a victory for NASA and a defeat for the U.S. Transportation Department. The department had argued for a full-bay price no lower than \$129 million, which it said would encourage private industry to get into the launch-vehicle business on its own.

At least two companies want to

compete with NASA and Ariane-space.

General Dynamics Corp. has signed a letter of intent with NASA to use the Atlas-Centaur rocket, and Transpace Carriers Inc. has signed to use the Delta rocket to carry satellites. The companies have said they cannot compete with a shuttle price of less than \$40 million to send up a single satellite.

The Transportation Department argued for a higher shuttle launch price to improve industry's bargaining power. NASA, however, said that a higher charge would send customers to Arianespace, which has booked more than a third of the world's future commercial satellite launches. Four years ago Arianespace had less than 20 percent of the commercial market.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

VICE PRESIDENT EUROPE

Our US Company is a major force in Engineering Capital Goods with a dominant role in the international marketplace.

We are seeking a bilingual executive to assume a full general management role, including P & L responsibilities, that will encompass the engineering, sales and marketing, finance and operations areas of our aggressive concern based in West Germany.

Candidate must possess the abilities necessary to manage, supervise and promote company goals and objectives in the international arena while possessing a degree in Engineering with at least 15 years of progressively responsible experience in this or a related capacity. An MBA is preferred, a thorough understanding of, and the talents necessary to, maintain comprehensive joint ventures and a licensing network is also required.

Compensation is liberally structured to complement realistic career growth opportunities with our dynamic and progressive company. Resumes should be submitted in confidence and should include salary history and expectations.

Box D-117
International Herald Tribune,
181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle,
92021 Neuilly Cedex, France,
equal opportunity employer m/f



Richard M. Nixon

Nixon Limits Travel After Operation

By William R. Greer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Richard M. Nixon has curtailed his public schedule after a complication arose from surgery he underwent on Aug. 1 to remove a large cancerous tumor from behind his left ear, according to his administrative assistant.

John Taylor, the assistant, said that the former U.S. president was forced to postpone an appointment in Washington on Thursday with the Pakistani ambassador. Mr. Nixon had scheduled the meeting in preparation for a trip to Asia later this month.

Mr. Taylor said Thursday that Mr. Nixon also had to miss a dinner at the Chinese Embassy on Wednesday night.

Mr. Taylor said that Mr. Nixon's doctor, Dr. Philip G. Prioleau, told him Thursday morning to remain at home, to cut back his schedule and to return to the doctor's office in New York daily for observation. Dr. Prioleau performed the surgery.

Dr. Prioleau said the cancer, a basal cell carcinoma, was similar to but much further advanced than one removed from President Ronald Reagan's nose on July 30. The doctor said the tumor was about an inch long and was removed in a four-hour procedure.

The complication arose because of an anticoagulant Mr. Nixon was taking for phlebitis, an inflammation of the veins that can cause blood clots. Dr. Prioleau said that as a result of the drug Mr. Nixon began bleeding under a skin graft covering the wound.

Dr. Prioleau said Mr. Nixon had stopped bleeding by the time he examined him and changed his dressing Thursday. Dr. Prioleau said the bleeding did not pose a serious health threat.

Gas Container Blast Injures 14 in Greece

The Associated Press

ATHENS—Police blamed a leaky gas container in a basement kitchen for an explosion Thursday at a seaside hotel near the Athens airport that injured 14 persons.

The blast started a fire that swept through the hotel, where about 130 people, mostly Britons on a package tour to Athens, were staying.

VALMONT

WORLD RENOWNED MEDICAL CLINIC

Glion-sur-Montreux, Lake Geneva, Switzerland

Located at 2,000 feet altitude in a moderate and protected climate, the clinic has the finest accommodations available for your comfort. In a beautiful and calm setting overlooking the Lake of Geneva and the Mont-Blanc chain the CLINIC VALMONT provides complete medical check-ups, outstanding medical care as well as rest, individual diet and rejuvenation. Centers are provided for cardiology, physiotherapy, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, electrocardiogram, X-ray and laboratory analysis. Rooms with air conditioning.

Please ask for our brochure and prices.

Write to Mr. H. Tuer - Director

CLINIC VALMONT, 1523 Glion-sur-Montreux, Switzerland
Telephone: 021/63 48 51 (10 lignes) - Telex: 453 157 valmont-ch

THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

has an opening of

INFORMATION OFFICER (RADIO)

at its Headquarters, Rome, Italy.

Duties: Write and produce in English and French, radio news, documentaries, interviews and feature programmes. Develop and maintain liaison with radio correspondents. Arrange interviews with local and visiting correspondents. Travel on field assignments to obtain recordings for use in FAO radio productions.

Essential Qualifications and Experience: University degree in journalism or related field. Five years professional experience in radio broadcasting in English and French. Extensive knowledge of these two languages. Familiarity with the international radio cooperation system.

Salary: Net emoluments tax free start from US \$25,474 without dependents and from US \$27,292 with dependents, including annual allowances and fringe benefits of the UN system.

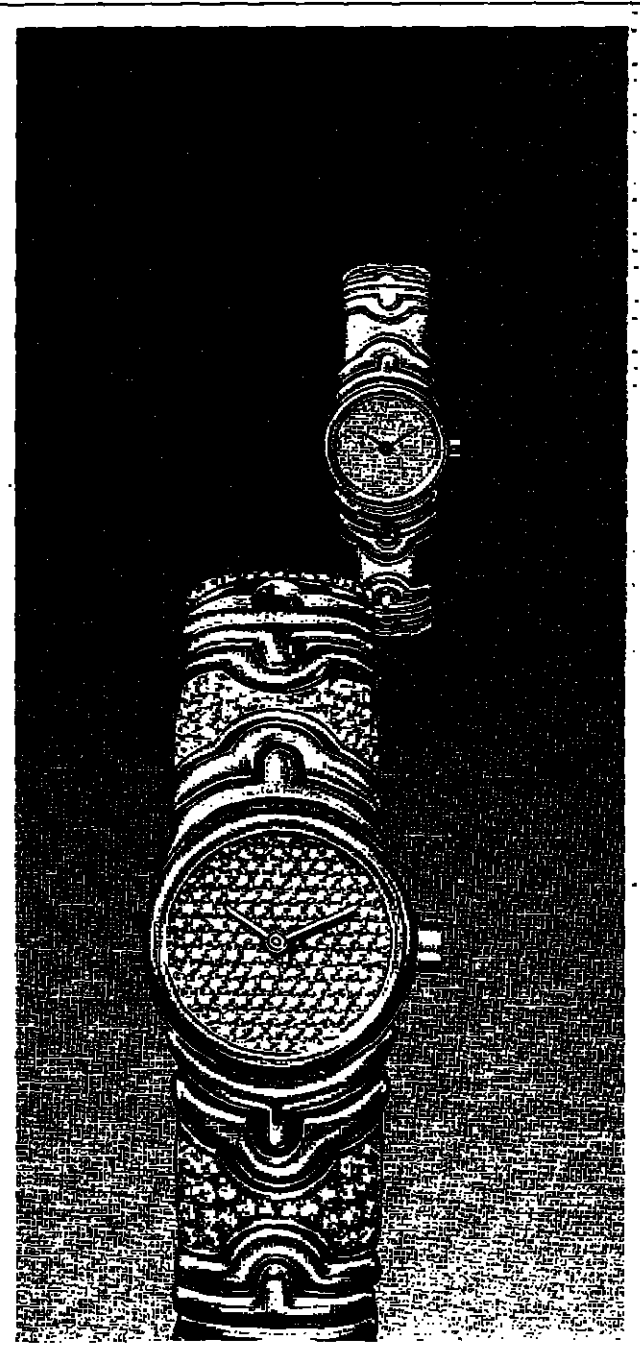
Send detailed CV by September 24, 1985 quoting FA 41-GII to:

Personnel Officer CID/FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla,

00100 Rome, Italy.

Exceptionally this week THE INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS RUBRIC

will appear on Tuesday August 13, 1985.



Quartz watch in 18 ct. gold set with diamonds. Available with various dials and bracelets.

BVLGARI

10 VIA DEI CONDOTTI ROMA
HOTEL PIERRE NEW YORK
30, RUE DU RHONE 1204 GENEVE
AVENUE DES BEAUX-ARTS MONTE CARLO
HOTEL PLAZA-ATHENEE PARIS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The People Can Complain

The season demands a tribute to John Peter Zenger, publisher of New York's first independent newspaper, and Andrew Hamilton, his wily lawyer. Last Sunday, Aug. 4, was the 250th anniversary of the libel trial at which they turned common law on its head and established the freedom of America's press.

The Zenger legend dwells on the martyrdom of an immigrant printer abused by a tyrannical agent of the Crown. The legend thrives because Zenger and Hamilton roused a city of 40,000 to their cause and, while their opponents sulked, had the wit to print the only record of their heroics. But Governor William Cosby did run a land-grabbing, vote-rigging administration. His efforts to silence his critics provoked a crucial test of democratic principle. The Zenger case planted seeds that flowered half a century later in the First Amendment. It destroyed the pernicious doctrine that criticism of government is seditious even if true. It showed how juries, backed by public opinion, can enlarge the spirit of the law.

Zenger was brought to New York from Bavaria in 1710 at the age of 13 and spent five years in the city's printing shop. William Bradford, who gave him more craft than grammar and a taste for independence. In time Zenger opened his own shop on Smith Street, three blocks east of Broad Way, near Wall.

By 1733, with Bradford monopolizing the official printing work from Cosby, the new royal governor, Zenger turned to printing the broadsides of a liberal opposition, agitations that grew into pamphlets, finally a newspaper. The New York Weekly Journal listed Zenger as printer but his guiding spirit was James Alexander, a lawyer and mathematician who anonymously each Monday unleashed bold assaults on the governor's machinations.

"The furious governor asked the Assembly to endorse a public burning of the paper, but it refused. He asked a grand jury to indict the printer, but it refused. So Cosby had Zenger jailed on his own information. The charge was printing 'false, scandalous, malicious and seditious' articles that had accused the governor of horrendous misrule threatening nothing less than 'slavery.'"

"Not for the last time did such overwrought opinion drive authority to overreaction. Cosby sent his lieutenant, Chief Justice James Delancy, to run the trial. Zenger's trial was set absurdly high and his jailers began drawing jurors from the bottom of the deck. A proper

jury was finally picked, but only after Delancy had disbarred Alexander for protesting too much. Little did he dream that this would bring Hamilton, the Colonies' foremost lawyer, riding to the rescue from Pennsylvania.

Hamilton quickly confounded the case by conceding that Zenger had printed the offending papers. Since the judge and prosecutor were asking the jury only to confirm that fact, they stood triumphantly ready to receive a verdict, "apply" the libel law to the jury's finding of fact and pronounce sentence.

Yet Hamilton insisted that there could be no libel unless either the prosecutor proved the criticism false or the defense failed to prove it true. Nothing doing, ruled Delancy. When seditious words undermine authority, their truth is irrelevant; indeed, in such a case, "the greater the truth, the greater the libel."

If that hoary precept sounds absurd today, just substitute the words "national security" for "authority." When governors feel threatened by criticism, they are not easily deflected by its truth. That Americans learned to resist such censorship owes much to Hamilton's next move at this critical moment in the trial.

Turning his back to the chief justice, he announced, "Then, gentlemen of the jury, it is to you we must now appeal." If his evidence of truth was to be suppressed, why, that was his best evidence. And whether words are libelous surely depends on how they are understood. If upstanding New Yorkers understood the Journal's words to be true, how could those words be condemned as scandalous?

Judges may understand the words differently, Hamilton argued, but citizens have a "natural" right to complain, and duty to protect every citizen's privilege of truthful complaint.

"Of what use is this mighty privilege if every man that suffers is [kept] silent? And if a man must be taken up as a leader for telling his sufferings to his neighbor?"

The jury "in small time" ruled not guilty. Whereupon, while "a mixture of amazement, terror and wrath appeared in the bench," the "jubilant crowd then adjourned to the Black Horse Tavern to celebrate."

Across the ages, then, an added toast: To the Zenger jury, for registering the public's understanding of a vital yet always difficult American idea — that the freedom of the press to challenge authority and convey complaints of the citizenry is indispensable in a free society.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Rest for Marginal Land

In the 1970s, American farmers were led by government policies and favorable markets to expand their production enormously, mainly for export. They did so partly by moving onto marginal lands. The result is that about an eighth of the land now in agricultural production across the country is highly erodible. The farmers probably should not be using it. Certainly the government should not be subsidizing them to use it, not in a time of towering surpluses and budget-bending support costs. But that is what it has been doing.

"Now, however, Congress and the administration have fastened on the good idea of doing the opposite. In a major reversal of policy, they would pay farmers to restore the land, setting up what is called a conservation reserve. The bill now in the House Agriculture Committee would create a reserve of 25 million acres (10.1 million hectares), about half the 53 million considered erodible. The Senate bill calls for 30 million acres. The administration, which earlier had said a reserve was too costly, has shifted position and favors 20 million.

The argument in favor is that a reserve is a rare opportunity to marry economic and environmental concerns; it would achieve both price support and soil conservation. The government already imposes acreage set-asides each year to limit production of staple crops and prop up prices. The reserve would come on top of these, and augment them. At the

same time it would prevent gullying of land and silting-up of streams. Would-be participants would bid against each other; the government would sign with those offering to leave their land idle for the least amount per acre per year. The government would share the cost of putting the land back into grass and timber. The estimated total cost is about the same as continued production subsidies.

There is always a certain awkwardness in giving people money not to do things, and especially in paying them not to misbehave. Here the government would be paying farmers to stop abusing their own land; in a sense a reserve program would be rewarding past greed. But the government was complicit in the expansion of the 1970s, when grain exports were seen as a way to finance oil imports; and soil erosion is now a national environmental problem, requiring a national solution.

The farm bills in both houses remain stuck in committee on the same first-look-in-the-road issue that has held them up all year. These are bad times in the Farm Belt. The committees must nevertheless reduce price supports both to make U.S. products competitive in world markets and to stay within budget guidelines. It is a difficult political task, but the reserves that both bills now contain should make it easier. They can serve as balms to the farmers as well as to the land.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

China on Nuclear Disarmament

Even if the two superpowers were sincere in demonstrating willingness to reduce nuclear weapons, limited reduction would have no practical significance at all. Both the superpowers already have enough nuclear weapons to destroy the world several times over.

Deng Xiaoping said rightly last week that China upholds two cardinal principles regarding nuclear disarmament. First, the two superpowers should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Second, they should reduce their nuclear arsenals step by step until

all such weapons have been destroyed. People around the world cannot feel reassured unless and until agreement is reached on the above two principles between the Soviet Union and the United States. China is ready to do its share in contributing toward the reduction of nuclear arms if the superpowers take the lead.

China is against the "star wars" proposal. Outer space is an asset shared by all humanity. All military activity there should be categorically banned. While the Soviet Union opposes the [U.S.] Strategic Defense Initiative, it has long been engaged in similar research itself.

—The China Daily (Beijing).

The 'Vast Sea of Chinese' Threatens to Swamp Tibet

By the Dalai Lama

The Dalai Lama, the spiritual and political leader of Tibetans, is now living in exile.

DHARMSALA, India — It is more than 30 years since China forcefully occupied Tibet. In this period our religion and culture have been destroyed. The people of Tibet have suffered tremendous physical and economic deprivation. At least 1.2 million have died as a direct result of the occupation. But never, even in the worst of times, did the Tibetans lose their distinct national identity. That is the threat we face today: complete assimilation and absorption by a vast sea of Chinese settlers streaming across our borders.

Early this century, the Manchus were a distinct race with their own culture and traditions. Today only two to three million Manchurians are left in Manchuria, where 75 million Chinese have settled. In Eastern Turkestan, which the Chinese now call Sinkiang, the Chinese population has grown from 200,000 in 1949 to seven million, more than half of the total population of 13 million. In the wake of the Chinese colonization of Inner Mongolia, Chinese now outnumber the Mongols by 8.5 million to 2.5 million.

The area where I was born, the Kokonor region of northeastern Tibet, now already has a population of 2.5 million Chinese and only 700,000 Tibetans, according to a recent Chinese newspaper report. The Chinese claim to be giving special care and attention to the so-called Tibet Autonomous Region, which comprises only the western and central parts of Tibet. And yet they are sending large numbers of young Chinese colonists into the east-

ern and northeastern parts of our country.

Almost all of Tibet's great wealth — especially the priceless religious statues, images, paintings and icons that adorned our thousands of monasteries and temples — has been plundered and taken to China. Virtually all of the 5,700 monasteries and 500 temples of which we have records have been destroyed. Among our greatest losses are the irreplaceable ancient Sanskrit, Pali and Tibetan texts destroyed by the Chinese.

It is impossible even to begin to estimate the immense material loss that the Tibetans have suffered under the Chinese. Yet the Chinese have the arrogance to boast that they have spent \$2.7 billion to develop Tibet over the last three decades. What they fail to mention is that this figure includes the tremendous expense of maintaining at least 250,000 Chinese troops and 1.7 million civilian personnel in our country. Anyway, this sum is only a fraction of what the Chinese have destroyed or taken out of Tibet.

By any social, moral, religious or legal standards, the theft of the belongings of one individual by another is strongly condemned. Surely when such robbery is committed by one race against another this must be a crime of immense magnitude.

I am pleased at the slight improvement of

conditions that has taken place in Tibet since 1979.

More food is available, a small degree of economic freedom has been reintroduced, and the movement of people is less restricted. I am also encouraged to note that the Chinese leaders are more open-minded and moderate today than in the past. I hope that they will try to better understand the situation in Tibet and will adopt a policy that is both pragmatic and morally principled.

Fulfillment of the basic needs of food, shelter and clothing are not sufficient for humans. Animals probably experience a sense of satisfaction when they are fed, sheltered and kindly treated, even if it is temporary. But in human society, freedom is a basic need, an inalienable right that can never be replaced by temporary improvements in food supplies and economic conditions.

Tibetans are not against the Chinese people. All we demand is that which is rightfully ours. We believe that the Chinese, too, have a right to happiness and prosperity, but not at the expense of another nation and people. China does not possess any right whatsoever to decide the fate of the Tibetan people.

Recently the Chinese have been taking some interest in Tibet's history. This is good. Just as it is important that Chinese history is based on Chinese records, so it is important

that Tibetan history be based on Tibetan records. Not a single Tibetan record states that Tibet has ever been a part of China.

There have certainly been periods in the past when the Mongols and the Manchus wielded some influence over Tibet. But there is a nation in the world that has not, at one time or another, been subjected to the influence of outside powers, whether military, political, cultural or religious? Stronger powers have used, and at times still do use, their influence in an aggressive way to advance claims of sovereignty over weaker nations. But such claims have no basis and such actions cannot confer sovereignty.

It is my view that the issue of Tibet is not the concern of the six million Tibetans alone. Because of its strategic importance, what happens in and to Tibet has a direct and significant impact on the region and the world. The future of Tibet is therefore certainly not for the Chinese alone to decide as they please.

Throughout the history of mankind, solutions achieved by force have inevitably been transitory. A solution can be genuine and lasting only if and when it is to the full satisfaction of the people concerned. In the final analysis, it should be for the concerned people themselves, in this case the Tibetans, to decide what they want. I have always believed that human determination and any cause that is truly just will ultimately triumph.

The New York Times.

The War Is Over and Interdependence Remains to Be Learned

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Between 1960 and 1980 the proportion of Japanese homes with telephones rose from 2 to 77 percent. Grasp that one remarkable statistic and you can fathom the gathering crisis in American-Japanese relations. Societies used time to adapt to change, and the rapidity of Japan's economic rise has been too fast for both countries.

The Japanese have acquired global responsibilities before being capable, psychologically and politically, of discharging them. And Americans have trouble living with the idea that a nation they defeated in war now challenges them economically.

It is difficult to be optimistic. The irresistible force of American prejudice and the immovable object of Japanese inertia seem bent on colliding. In the U.S. Congress, protectionism — shortsighted and self-defeating — is in the air. In Japan, tardy and insufficient "action programs" to overhaul its economy fan American anger. At best, these efforts will take time to produce the higher Japanese economic growth that Americans want; at worst, the results may be meager.

Both sides are prisoners of their past. Japan's trade surplus, commonly blamed on protectionism, but this is a half-truth. The central cause of those excessive surpluses is an archaic financial system geared to an earlier era of underdevelopment; perpetuated into the present, it perverts the search for export markets. On the U.S. side, resentment of Japanese success has become an obsession that grossly exaggerates Japan's role in economic problems.

Writing in The New York Times Magazine, for example, Theodore H. White, author of "The Making of the President" series — accuses Japan of "dismantling American industry." If it continues, he broods, Japan will have "finally won the war."

The war? Wasn't it fought for something greater than global market shares? Never mind, for Mr. White reflects America's raw mood. He dislikes the Japanese. As a young reporter in China he was shot at by Japanese. His Japanese are still soldiers, not people. They are on the offensive, "wiping out" American industries. You sense that he wants B-29s to wipe out their factories.

His story is less important for its content, which is unoriginal, than for who he is. As one of America's premier journalists, he legitimizes economic scapegoating. But his powerful polemic is sloppy reporting. It excludes facts that put Japan's performance in a larger context.

Japan is not the major cause of America's trade deficit, and the deficit is not eliminating American industry. The strong dollar and rapid American growth are critical causes. Between 1981 and 1984 an \$8.7-billion trade surplus with Europe became a \$13.3-billion deficit. The deficit with Japan, although rising in

dollar terms, dropped from 45 to 30 percent of the total during that period. And, despite the deficit, American industrial production in 1984 reached record levels.

Trade is not the only problem of distressed U.S. industries. Use of plastics, aluminum and reinforced concrete has cut demand for steel; steel use (including imports) was about a fifth less in 1984 than the 1973 peak. And Japanese steel is only a quarter of all imports.

The distress in the semiconductor industry mainly reflects disappointing personal computer sales.

Despite recent advances, Japanese living standards remain more than a

fifth below America's. Japan's efficient global industries coexist along with far less efficient service and retail sectors. Many Japanese still work five and a half or six days a week.

So Japan is not quite the economic juggernaut of American fantasy. But it still harms the world economy. Since 1980 it has grown slowly at home and relied on exports for stimulus, but it needs to grow faster domestically so as to import more.

Interest on consumer deposits has long been held down by law. Paradoxically, this restraint stimulated saving because consumers, earning less on their deposits, had to save more to meet their personal objec-

tives — buy a home, send children to college, enjoy retirement.

Saving has also been spurred by

restricted consumer lending. In the 1960s and early '70s, when business investment absorbed these vast savings, Japan grew rapidly. Indeed, high investment was crucial in ending Japan's economic backwardness. But now the high-savings policy is backfiring. Consumer deposit rates are still artificially low, but domestic investment is not absorbing all the savings. The excess is invested in higher-yielding foreign — mainly U.S. dollar — securities.

Domestic growth suffers because demand is drained away. And the yen is depressed, making Japanese exports more competitive.

Low growth and high exports abet protectionism and create an anti-growth cycle. Breaking this cycle requires Japan to deregulate interest rates and liberalize consumer borrowing. It is doing so at a snail's pace.

Outsiders are right to press Japan for more open markets, and Japan could do more. But the paramount issue is global economic growth. Growth lubricates open markets and resists protectionism; it makes change easier. Unfortunately, in an interdependent world, growth is hostage to rigid national policies — and to how they interact.

America is no model. Its budget deficits and tax code (which subsidizes borrowing through interest deductions) prop up interest rates and thereby draw foreign currencies into dollar securities. America's mistakes compound Japan's errors.

The central problem is the paralysis of old identities. Japan cannot move energetically and independently. It retains the protective mentality of a poor nation. It acts selfishly and invites resentment. For Americans, Japan is only a symptom of deeper change. America's industries do face global competition, but the world economy is unsettling, but Americans are too wounded by the loss of their economic primacy to grasp the more subtle demands of global interdependence. America's imagery is increasingly savage. The vision of refighting World War II is mindless jingoism. When men of Teddy White's stature exploit this sleazy rhetoric, you know you are on a slippery slope.

Newweek.

Why Americans Should Thank Japanese Exporters

By Herbert Stein

WASHINGTON — America owes thanks to Japan and other foreign competitors. Here is why.

In 1981, in a mood of euphoria and self-congratulation, the United States embarked on a new economic policy. It would sharply increase military spending; radically change the tax treatment of investment so as to stimulate investment; cut income taxes across the board, so that individuals would retain more of their income to spend for themselves, instead of paying it to the government.

In real terms, domestic investment, personal consumption and military spending rose sharply. But production did not rise nearly as much. Measured in 1972 dollars, domestic uses of output increased by nearly \$280 billion, while total production increased by \$196 billion.

So there was a big gap between the goods and services America was using and the goods it was producing. This gap was filled in the only way it could be — by drawing goods and services from the rest of the world. Exports diminished and imports increased.

The switch to an excess of imports was a great help to the United States, not a threat. It was essential to the desired increase in investment, consumption and defense.

Certainly Americans wanted increased military spending; the government initiated it with strong public support. The measures that led to the increase of investment, and the subsequent actual increase, were almost universally applauded. And Americans clearly wanted the increase in consumption. Otherwise they would have saved more.

Americans should be grateful to countries that have produced more than they consumed, exporting goods and services to meet American needs or desires. They are benefactors. Chief among them is Japan. Some people compare Japanese exports of video cassette recorders with the bombing of Pearl Harbor, but that is silly. Americans want the VCRs.

Critics will say two things about this. The first is that if America had

not imported the goods and services, it would have produced them at home. That is almost certainly not true. It is now producing as much as it can produce. It has had a big increase in employment since 1980.

Unemployment has been stable at around 7.2 percent of the labor force for about a year, while inflation has been steady. This suggests that the country is close to the lowest unemployment rate consistent with avoiding a speeding up of inflation.

Growth of real output at an annual rate of 2.6 percent since 1980 was probably as much as could be expected, given the need to go through a period of disinflation and the failure to recover from the slump of productivity growth that began about 10 years ago. Growth of the economy has not been held down by deficiency of demand. If there had been a reasonable expectation that faster growth of demand would yield more real output without more inflation, domestic monetary policy could have provided that. In a real sense America wanted the rate of growth of real output that it got, either because a higher rate was not achievable or because it could not have been achieved without a dangerous inflation.

So I think it is fair to say that the rest of the world has mainly supplied goods and services that the United

States would not have produced if it had been unable to import them.

The second point that will be made is that the rest of the world did not give America these goods and services — they loaned them. Japan and other trading partners invested in the United States, lending the money to buy the goods and services from them. America made a decision to borrow when it decided on a budget deficit and a tax policy that stimulated business borrowing for investment. The rest of the world made it easier by being willing to lend.

It is surely not the responsibility of Japan to "discipline" America by refusing to lend the money it wants to borrow. Any American who doesn't want to be part of this borrowing process can opt out of it by saving more and becoming a creditor. He can write his congressman and his president urging them to reduce the budget deficit. But as long as Americans are in the market to borrow, they should be grateful to those who will lend to them. And as long as they want to use more goods and services than they produce, they should be grateful to those who provide them.

The writer, senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Nixon and Ford administrations. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Who Was the Enemy?

Regarding the opinion column "The Charge Can Finally Be Dropped" (July 25) by Stephen S. Rosenfeld:

Mr. Rosenfeld complains that "revisionist blame-America historians of the 1960s and 1970s" are responsible for the idea that the Japanese bombings initiated "atomic diplomacy" against the Soviet Union.

The Japanese initiated peace feelers in the summer of 1945. Ignoring the feelers, the United States held to its demand for unconditional surrender — which denied the Japanese both dynasty and emperor — until the demand was relaxed after Nagasaki's surrender thereupon came.

The Russians, in consultation with Churchill and Roosevelt, promised to invade Japan. Without consulting the Russians, the United States bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The United States was preparing to invade Japan, but not until November — three months after the bombings.

The meaning of these and other facts was set forth explicitly not first in the 1960s and '70s but in 1943, by P.M.S. Blackett, a Nobel Prize winning British physicist, in his book "Military and Political Consequences

of Atomic Energy" (published in the United States under the title "Fear, War and the Bomb"). "So we may conclude that the dropping of the bombs was not so much the last military act of the Second World War as the first major operation of the cold diplomatic war with Russia."

General Leslie Groves, testifying later at the Oppenheimer hearings, said: "There was never, from about two weeks from the time I took charge [of the atomic bomb project], any illusion on my part that Russia was our enemy, and the Project was conducted on that basis."

DEXTER MASTERS, Totnes, England.

The atomic bomb contributed to shaping world trade as we know it. On Aug. 8, between the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan, and the next day it invaded Manchuria. Shortly before, at Potsdam, it had been revealed that Stalin's voracious appetite for territory included Japan. Had his Red Army invaded Japan, as was to be expected, Japan might still be under Soviet influence.

MANUEL GOMEZ RUBIO, Baden, Switzerland.

FROM OUR AUG. 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Mayor of New York Is Shot

NEW YORK — Mayor William J. Gaynor was shot and seriously wounded [on Aug. 9], when about to go aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, by J.J. Gallagher, a recently discharged employe of the Department of Stocks. It is stated that Mr. Gaynor's condition is satisfactory, pending an operation. Photographers had just aimed their cameras at Mayor Gaynor when a heavily built man with a Panama hat pushed forward, drawing a revolver. One shot was fired almost in the face of Robert Adomson, Mr. Gaynor's secretary. A second was fired at the back of Mr. Gaynor's head and struck the neck. "I shot him because he took the bread out of my mouth," Gallagher said. New York was appalled by the attempted assassination. The news created a sensation comparable only to Presidential tragedies.

1935: Toward Conflict in America?

PARIS — [A letter to the editor says:] "In the opinion of many of us are marching to another Civil War in the United States and the vitality of your 'Mailbag' discussion about one of the great personalities of our last one, General Robert E. Lee, shows how lasting are the hatreds engendered by such wars. Fair warning, civil wars are expensive playthings. Our Civil War set back the clock on the South for a hundred years, 'freed' its slaves to new misery, gave new lease of power to greed in the North, made possible vast accumulations of wealth, let in millions of new slaves from Europe to serve this wealth. Today the old battle is raging on the same old front. Mr. Roosevelt is trying to meet it by acting as arbitrator between wealth and the slaves. If he fails we may grow a new Lee or Grant to enforce civil peace."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

PHILIP M. FOISIE
WALTER WELLS
SAMUEL APT
ROBERT K. McCABE
CARL GEWIRTZ

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor
RENE BONDY
ALAIN LECOUR
RICHARD H. MORGAN
STEPHAN W. CONAWAY
FRANCOIS DUBOIS
ROLF D. KRANFELD, Director of Advertising Sales

Deputy Publisher
Associate Publisher
Associate Publisher
Director of Circulation
Director of Operations

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Asia Headquarters: 24-34 Hengstey Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 362009.
Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lammert, Friedrichstr. 13, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. 069/726333. Telex 416022.
S.A. en capital de 1,300,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 123.126. Comptes de la publication: 123.126.
S.A. subscription: 132 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1985, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

No Phone Calls to Reread in the Attic

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — Somewhere, in the boxes I have moved from one address to another, are small packages of summers past. Letters from my parents. Letters from school friends. Love letters. Private history wrapped neatly in rubber bands.

Most of them are, by now, more than 20 summers old. The datelines remind me of camp, college, trips. And also of my father's humor, the rhythms of my mother's daily life, the code words of adolescent friendships (S.W.A.K., sealed with a kiss), the intimacy of the young.

My friends, my family and I rarely mail our thoughts anymore. The mailbox brings more catalogs than correspondence. The letters that come through our mail slot are mostly addressed in robot type. The stamps we buy are to go on bills.

We direct-dial now. Spoiled by the instant gratification and the ease of the phone, we talk. The telephone call has replaced the letter in our lives nearly as completely as the car has replaced the cart.

When we were kids, I remember, long distance was reserved for announcements. The operator was almost an evil om. If we called from camp or campus our parents would answer the phone with "What's wrong?" Today our children have grown up knowing area codes before they knew adulthood. They bounce intercontinental calls off satellites just to say "Hello."

I am not railing against this progress.

A frequent dialer with the bills to prove it, I often choose the give and take, the immediacy of the phone. I accept changes from children with an unbecoming gleam. A friend and I, separated by hundreds of miles, have declared our phone bills "cheaper than therapy." It's good to hear a voice.

But it isn't the same. Sometimes I think that the telephone call is as earthbound as daily dialogue, while a letter is an exchange of gifts. On the telephone you talk in a letter you tell. There is a pace to the writing and reading of letters that does not come from the telephone company but from our own inner rhythm.

We live mostly in the hi-tech, reach-out-and-touch-someone modern world. Communication is an industry. It makes demands of us. We are expected to respond as quickly as computers. A voice asks a question across the ocean in a split second and we are supposed to formulate an answer at this high-speed rate of exchange.

But we cannot, blessedly, "interface" by mail. There is leisure and emotional luxury in letter writing. There are no obvious silences to anxiously fill. There are no interruptions to brook. There are no

nuances and tones of voice to distract. A letter does not take us by surprise in the middle of dinner, or intrude when we are with other people, or ambush us in the midst of other thoughts. It waits. There is a private space between the give and the take for thinking.

I have known lovers, parents and children, husbands and wives, who send each other letters from one room to another simply for the chance to complete a story of events, thoughts, feelings. I have known people who could not bear to "hear" what they could read. There is this advantage to slowing down the pace of communications. The phone demands a kind of simultaneous words that is as elusive in satisfaction as sex. Letters let us take turns, let us sit and mull and say exactly what we mean.

Today we are supposed to travel light, to live in the moment. The past is, we are told, excess baggage. There is no question that the phone is the tool of these times. As fine and as ephemeral as a good meal:

But you cannot hold a call in your hands. You cannot put it in a bundle. You cannot show it to your family. Indeed there is nothing to tell for it. It doesn't leave a trace. Tell me how can you wrap a lifetime of phone calls in a rubber band for a summer's night when you want to remember?

Washington Post Writers Group.

ARTS / LEISURE

Christie's Scandal Underlines Mutual Dependence of Dealers, Auction Houses

THE discovery that a top Christie's executive falsely stated in 1981 that two paintings had been sold has provoked outrage. Auction houses have lied in other cases, critics say. Some dealers pounced on the occasion to accuse auction houses of systematically raising

SOURN MELIKIAN

prices by using what is known as the reserve system—the auctioneer secretly agrees with the consignee to outbid any would-be buyer until a minimum price is reached.

The case made against the auction house, however, has left out the real problem, without which the incident would not have happened: the symbiotic relationship that has developed between auction houses and dealers over the past 15 years or so.

In May 1981, a heavily publicized auction of eight Impressionist paintings was held at Christie's in New York. They were sent for sale by Dimitry Jodidio, a financier, operating through his company Cristallina SA, of Lausanne, Switzerland. Jodidio, a one-time adviser of the late Florence Gould, is reported by those who have met him in the art world to have had close professional contacts with one of the three leading Impressionist dealers in the world. No one would describe him as a naïve, helpless amateur.

Of the eight paintings, only Edgar Degas's portrait of Eugène Manet, brother of Degas's fellow Impressionist painter Edouard Manet, was sold, for what was then a huge price, \$2.2 million. All the others remained unsold, including a landscape by Van Gogh of houses lining a village street and a still life by Paul Gauguin. After the sale, however, David Bathurst, then Christie's New York president, announced that these two paintings had been sold. When taken to court by Cristallina, Bathurst said his aim had been to protect the market and the consignee. To quote his deposition, "If a picture, any work of art, is offered for auction and is bought in, it makes it tougher to sell it afterwards." No professional would disagree in principle.

One point that has been overlooked is that while Bathurst lied to the press, Christie's did not consistently back up his statement. A press release issued in New York said the two paintings had been sold. Within days, most dealers and other buyers with a potential interest in such paintings knew or suspected the truth. Christie's did not illustrate or mention the unsold Gauguin and Van Gogh in its "Review of the Season," the glossy art-paper album it publishes every fall to celebrate its fests and thus boost sales. If Bathurst intended to "protect the market," his was a half-hearted attempt. It never stood a chance of working. By the fall of 1981, a slump was hitting the market that was to last for more than a year. The Cristallina flop prob-

ably heralded its beginning. True, on May 21, Sotheby's sold Picasso's 1901 self-portrait for \$5.3 million in New York. But after that there was a long wait until the Havemeyer sale in May 1983, also at Sotheby's, New York, where huge prices were registered once again.

Times were so hard during the 1981-82 season that Sotheby's was in the red for the first time in decades. Not much has been said about this slump during the shouting matches between Sotheby's and Christie's or the limits of any attempts at manipulating the market of which the auction houses have been accused.

The most startling omission in accounts of the Bathurst case has been that of the dealer's role. Auction houses naturally prefer big prices because the 10 percent they levy on buyers—8 percent in the case of Christie's London—and the varying percentages they extract from sellers are proportionately bigger. Above all, rising prices induce art owners to sell, which is what auction houses are really concerned about.

But those who benefit most from price boosts are not, as has been suggested, the auction houses but those who get the full price—the dealers and "investors," a refined word that covers the same reality, buying and selling for profit. The Cristallina affair illustrates the point. The sale was a financial undertaking. In recent court papers Cristallina's attorneys note

that "Mr. Bathurst... had been asked to make a selection of paintings... to enable Cristallina to raise \$10,000,000." Three paintings were declared "unsuitable for auction" by Jodidio because Bathurst's appraisal did not meet with his approval. The reserves recommended by Bathurst for the eight paintings to be sold totaled \$9.3 million. Bathurst said in his deposition that "possibly" he suggested a reserve value of \$10 million. It is standard practice to set insurance values at the highest conceivable level. Then, the court papers make clear, Jodidio decided that the reserves had to match the insurance values. The pressure to raise the reserves apparently came from the seller rather than the auction house.

That is the fundamental problem: Dealers now use to the full the auction system to sell their wares. They cannot do without it, nor can the auction houses do without them.

For dealers desperate for cash or stuck with an unwanted work of art, selling by auction is the answer. My guess is that half of what is churned out by auction houses, particularly in Impressionist and Modern Master sales, comes from dealers.

The proportion must be higher if unofficial commercial sources are included. Here is an example of how a commercial act is made in the guise of a private sale. The \$5.3-million Picasso sold by Sotheby's in 1981 was owned by a French businessman involved in industry. It

was bought for her by a French dealer, who said he recommended it in 1970 at a London sale where he got it for £147,000 (then \$353,000 according to the sale room). At the time, the price seemed enormous, but the dealer was perceptive enough to recognize that the prejudice against early Picassos in the Fauve manner would not last. The dealer again took the initiative of suggesting the resale (and the reserve), sensing rightly that May 1981 was a peak and hoping—wrongly, as he later said—to get his unofficial commission. Private speculative attempts of this type are now frequent, if rarely so successful as this was for the businessman. They do not get reported.

For auction houses, the involvement of dealers in the auction system as a source of goods for sale is a necessary evil. The unprecedented expansion of art buying in the 1970s has dried up the supply. Certain categories have disappeared from the market. Prices have risen, as have auction-house overheads as a result of attempts to attract vendors, and things have been made correspondingly easier for dealers trying to force high reserves on auction houses. Traditional dealers are careful, new investors less so. As long as the system works, there are no complaints. The public never hears about the coups pulled off by dealers at auction. Here is an example.

On Dec. 12, 1983, at a Drouot auction held by

the Laurin, Guillaud, Buffetaud and Tailleux group, a pair of gilded wood consoles or crescent-shaped side tables of the Louis XVI period were bought by a French dealer for just under 450,000 francs (then worth a little over \$54,000) including the sale charge. He had them restored, reglaid and packed off to Sotheby's New York. On May 4, 1984, they were sold for \$473,000 after a heated contest between American collectors.

Such high profits are seldom made so quickly. But the principle of buying here and reselling there with reserves incorporating the desired profit is applied by most important dealers. There are variations according to the field considered. Rare books are least affected. Old Master paintings stand somewhere in the middle. For excavated antiquities, of which many come from illicit digging in the poorer countries, and for Islamic art, dealers seem to be the main source tapped by the auction houses. Several of the most expensive Islamic pieces offered at Sotheby's April sale in London had been held by dealers, including one acquired at Drouot for less than 30,000 francs, restored, and resold for £28,800, within Sotheby's "estimate" of £25,000 to £30,000.

Other pieces carrying equally impressive "estimates," however, were bought in.

Next week: The role of "estimates."

A Bicentennial Homage to Audubon

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON—Of the great natural-history artists, John James Audubon (1785-1851) could have been considered the artist least likely to succeed. Indeed, he was thus considered by his contemporaries until his 53d year, when his monumental "The Birds of America," with its 435 color plates, was completed.

The bicentennial of his birth is being celebrated at the Natural History Museum in "Drawn From Nature," an exhibition tracing his life and work and placing him in the context of other naturalists.

He was born Jean Jacques Fougere Audubon, the illegitimate son of a French sea captain who was the owner of a plantation on Santo Domingo, now Haiti. His mother, a Creole woman, died soon after his birth. He was taken to France and adopted by Captain Audubon's childless wife. At 18 he was sent to the United States to administer his father's properties at Mill Grove, Pennsylvania, and to avoid conscription into Napoleon's army. There he met and eventually married Lucy Bakewell, a young English woman who was an amateur ornithologist. Her interest had probably been encouraged by the Bakewell family doctor in England, Erasmus Darwin. (1731-1802), a physician, poet—author of two volumes of heroic couplets, "The Economy of Vegetation" and "The Loves of Plants"—and grandfather of Charles Darwin.

Before their marriage, Audubon and Lucy used bird-watching as a convenient reason to meet in the countryside. Audubon waxed lyrical about his earliest excursions into ornithology. He wrote of discovering a nest of phoebes, a not overly colorful bird that lays a pristine white egg—"so white and so transparent, the sight was more pleasant than if I had met with a diamond the same size." He must have had an exceptionally rare skill with wild birds, for the phoebe allowed him to lift her from the nest to examine the nestlings.

Being unskilled at estate administration, and anxious to wed Lucy, he returned to France, hoping to persuade his father to finance some kind of business. The captain did so, on condition that John James went into partnership in a store with one Ferdinand Rozier. Back in the United States, Audubon left to Rozier the organization of their store and became an apprentice clerk in New York for Benjamin Bakewell, Lucy's uncle.

Honest but incompetent, he was soon invited to leave. There followed a new Audubon-Rozier general store in Louisville, Kentucky, where he wed Lucy. That store and another one failed and the partnership was dissolved. Audubon and Lucy's brother Thomas opened a store that was moderately successful for some years, but Audubon's heart was not in commerce.

In pre-photography days there



Daguerreotype of John James Audubon by Matthew Brady, which was presented to the Cincinnati Art Museum this week, is believed to have been made in 1847 or 1848. It is the only known photograph of him.

was no way of observing a wild bird for any length of time except by killing it and posing the body. Audubon never killed a bird when live observation proved sufficient, as in the case of the "Snowy Owl." But when he had to, he wired the dead specimen in a lifelike posture on a gridded board and drew the creature on squared paper, a technique illustrated in the Natural History Museum show.

As his stock of bird images grew, the business suffered. Audubon also persuaded people to invest in all manner of projects, such as a steamship with which he lost a lot of money for George Keats, brother of the English poet John Keats, and a sawmill at whose failure in 1819 he was jailed for debt and declared bankrupt.

He and Lucy by now had two sons. Audubon eked out a living as an itinerant portrait painter and drawing master, aided by Lucy's earnings as a governess and teacher, but spent most of his time painting birds and compiling the field notes that ultimately became his five-volume "Ornithological Biography." In the grounds of one mansion, where he was tutor to a teenage heiress ("a well-formed girl but not handsome," his artist's eye told him), he drew, painted and annotated nine different birds, including the American redstart, the Tennessee warbler and the Mississippi kite.

Each spring to fall from 1820 to 1826 he went on field trips, pausing in the first months of 1824 to visit Philadelphia and New York in the hope of finding a publisher who would produce his work. It evoked much admiration but no concrete support. After two more years of travel, he borrowed \$1,600, and set sail for Britain with more than 400 sketches and drawings.

Arriving in Liverpool he was feted by the intelligentsia, mounted a successful show at the Royal Insti-

tution there, and went on to Manchester and Edinburgh, where he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Scotland and where he found the engraver William Home Lizars, who agreed to produce 400 plates to be issued to subscribers in folders of five each.

In London, however, Audubon learned that Lizars had had a stroke at the Edinburgh press after an initial run of the first 10 engravings (an example of the famous plate No. 1, "Wild Turkey male," with the original painting made in Louisiana in 1825, is in the show).

Audubon had to commission a new engraver. He was fortunate in London to come upon a team of father and son, both named Robert Havell, who added aquatint to engraving, the better to reproduce the rich colors and textures of plumage and habitat so carefully portrayed by Audubon.

When he commissioned the work from the Havells, fewer than half his paintings were in reproducible form, so Audubon returned to the United States and renewed his wanderings, sending batches of fresh paintings to London, where the Havells engraved copper plates to fit the largest format of printing paper then available—Double Elephant, 46 by 28 inches (122 by 71 centimeters). In 1838 the last plate was engraved by the younger Havell (the father had died six years before) and 175 sets of "The Birds of America," each consisting of four huge volumes, were printed.

One set forms the centerpiece of the exhibition, which also has on display some of the copper plates. These remained the property of Audubon and his family, and were taken in 1839 by the emigrating Robert Havell to New York. Some were destroyed by fire a few years later. In 1871, Lucy Audubon, by then a penniless widow, sold many of the remaining plates, most for their scrap metal value.

Some were rescued from the smelter's furnace and in 1885 presented to the American Museum of



"Wild Turkey male," Plate 1 in "The Birds of America."

Natural History. Six of these plates provide a further section of the exhibition—a new printing of "Wild Turkey male," "Snowy Owl," "Canada Goose," "Mallard Duck" and "Great White Heron." One plate took 500 hours to restore. They have been printed on a copper plate rolling press, and hand-finished in watercolor, by Alec's Historical Editions in London and published by Alec and the American Museum of Natural History in New York in a limited edition of 125 for \$30,000 each. Proceeds of their sale will be used by the American museum to endow

a fund for natural history research in Audubon's name.

The quality of the 1985 prints probably would have pleased the wildlife artist, whose work was rightly described by the French naturalist Georges Cuvier (1769-1832) as "the greatest monument ever offered to Nature by Art."

"Drawn From Nature: The Life and Work of John James Audubon," Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7, through Sept. 29.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art exhibitions.

4 Excellent Shows in Southern France

By Michael Gibson

MARSEILLE—Despite Paris's blockbuster shows and scores of museums and galleries, the capital is not the only place in France to view art this summer. The arts have been becoming more dynamic in the south of France in recent years, as witness a number of shows on view in the region.

A visit to the "New York 85" exhibition organized by an ambitious new gallery in Marseille brought to mind a remark by the curator of a major American museum attending a recent UNESCO symposium: "The public is under a misapprehension about big international exhibitions. It supposes it is looking at the best art currently being produced. In fact, however, it is only being shown the constellation of power actually dominant in the art world."

For "New York 85," at the gallery founded and directed by an energetic young businessman, Roger Pailhas, 37 artists (30 American, three French, two Italian, one German and the cosmopolitan Christo) who work in New York were selected with the advice and support of Leo Castelli, one of the most influential dealers in New York.

The "New York 85" title is misleading since it is essentially Castelli's New York that is on view, and the selection, while eclectic up to a point, can not claim to represent more than that. Each artist is showing one work. There are also 23 works by stars of former decades—Pop, Conceptual and Minimal—including Jasper Johns, Roy Lichtenstein, Andy Warhol, Carl Andre and Sol LeWitt.

The younger generation of American artists includes New Expressionists and graffiti artists—two tendencies that have enjoyed Castelli's support from the outset (Julian Schnabel and Loren Munk are among the former, Jean-Michel Basquiat and Keith Haring among the latter).

It is pretty well established that the New Expressionism—which assumes different names and accents in Germany, Italy, France, the U.S.—is a commercially strong tendency, generally marked by a self-assertive, free-wheeling and extraordinarily aggressive sub-jectivity, an expression of private whim and fantasy that manages paradoxically to be devoid both of true fantasy and of content. This does not apply to the graffiti artists, whose work is not necessarily pretentious though it tends to be perceived as such in this context.

What we have here, then, with a few exceptions, is a display of established celebrities of recent decades, all of them canonized in the standard books of art history, presented together with the young protagonists of certain strains of a highly fashionable art as it is currently practiced in New York. This should not obscure the fact that Pailhas's gallery, ARCA, is a noteworthy achievement that regularly shows young artists of quality from Marseille and its region as well as elsewhere. He acknowledges that he has high visibility in Marseille, but the gallery would rate quite well if it were in Paris.

"New York 85," ARCA, Centre d'Art Contemporain, 61 Cours Julien, Marseille, through Oct. 6.

Ask almost any art dealer in Paris and he will say that his clientele is essentially foreign (German, Belgian, American, Japanese), and he will add that the French just do not buy art. The new director of Marseille's city museums, Germain Viatte, has successfully diminished the credibility of this by organizing an excellent exhibition devoted to works borrowed from private collections in Marseille.

The show at the Musée Cantini presents about 150 works by 116 artists, including Arman, Balthus,



Van Dongen nude on exhibit at Saint-Tropez.

Baselitz, Bonnard, César, Sam Francis, Giacometti, Jeancois, Yves Klein, Henri Michaux, Joan Mitchell, Dennis Oppenheim, Bernard Pagès, Jean-Pierre Raynaud, Germaine Richier, Kurt Schwitters, Joseph Sima, Cy Twombly and Jan Voss.

This show is clearly intended to pump some self-recognition into local cultural interests by demonstrating that the French provinces have an informed public of art lovers and collectors and a vitality of their own.

"Marseille: Its collection," Musée Cantini, 19 Rue Grignan, Marseille, through Sept. 23.

Kees Van Dongen (1877-1968) looked at life and at women with pleasure, humor, sensuality and a freshly imaginative eye. A collection of 39 of his works from the Fauvist years (1901-1913) is on view at the charming little Musée de l'Aunonade in Saint-Tropez. Once again it brings home to one the strong independence and originality of this Dutch artist, who avoided fitting into the established patterns of art history.

The Jean Dubuffet retrospective at the Maeght Foundation this year exhibition includes about 150 works and is in presented with the excellence one has come to expect of the foundation's director, Jean-Louis Prat.

"Dubuffet," Fondation Maeght, Saint-Paul-de-Vence, through Oct. 6.

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

MONTE-CARLO

MASTERS PAINTINGS XIX^e - XX^e

HOTEL LOEWS EXPOSITION 2-20 AOUT

MONTE CARLO TELEPHONE 03 5065.00

PARIS

GALERIE MERMOZ

PRE-COLUMBIAN ART

6, Rue Jean-Mermoz, 75008 PARIS. Tel.: 359.82.44

MUSÉE RODIN

77, rue de Varenne (7^e)

Métro Varenne

M^{re} Montparnasse

Daily except Monday

from 10 a.m. to 5.40 p.m.

FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

June 26-September 16

June 26-September 16

June 26-September 16

June 26-September 16

June 26-September 16

June 26-September 16

June 26-September 16

June 26-September 16

June 26-September 16

June 26-September 16

June 26-September 16

June 26-September 16

June 26-September 16

BROR HJORTH

at MUSÉE BOURDELLE

16, Rue Antoine Bourdelle

M^{re} Montparnasse

Daily except Monday

from 10 a.m. to 5.40 p.m.

FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

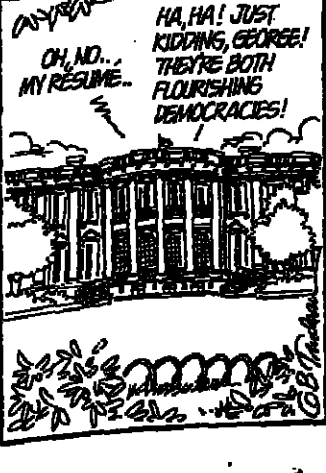
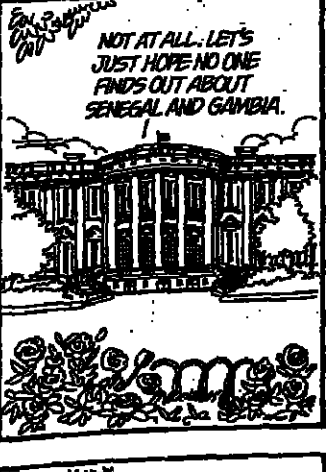
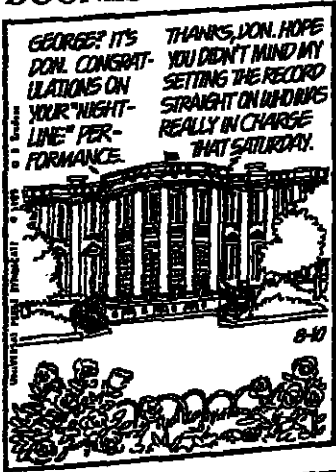
FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

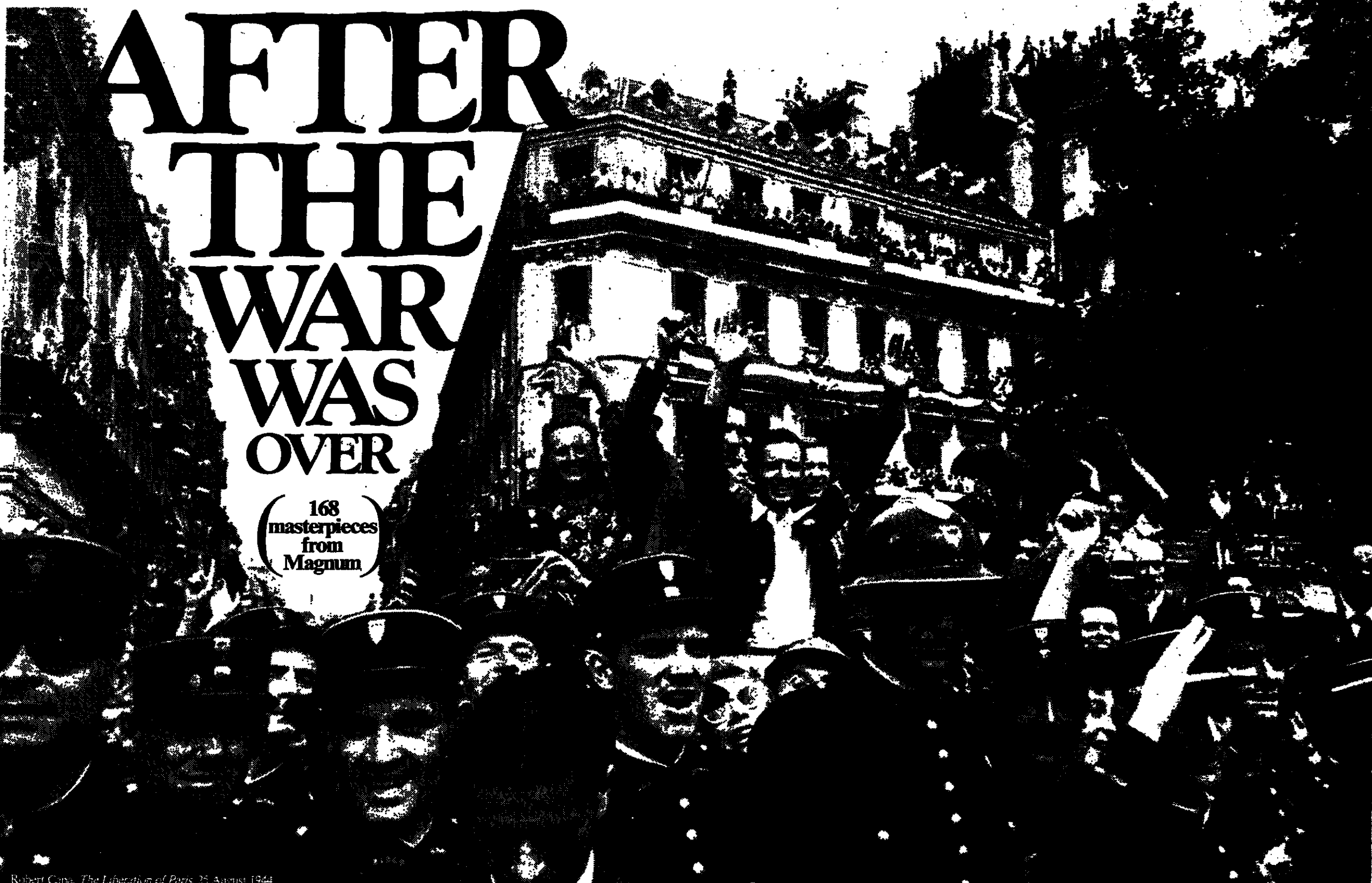
FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

FROM JUNE 5 TO SEPTEMBER 15

DOONESBURY





AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER

168 masterpieces from Magnum

Robert Capa, *The Liberation of Paris*, 25 August 1944

David Seymour, *Arturo Toscanini*, 1954

David Seymour, *Disturbed orphan*, 1948



Werner Bischof, *In the ruins of Warsaw*, 1947



Henri Cartier-Bresson, *The Ascot Train*, Waterloo Station, London 1953



Erich Lessing, *Railroad workers*, 1956



Photographs by Werner Bischof, René Burri, Robert Capa, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Elliot Erwitt, Ernst Hass, Erich



Lessing, Inge Morath, Marc Riboud, David Seymour, and other Magnum photographers.

From the archives of Magnum Photos, a photographic record of Europe in the immediate postwar years — striking images of a continent shaking off the debris of destruction and coming to life.

Mary Blume, the International Herald Tribune's distinguished feature journalist, sets the postwar scene and interviews many of the photographers in her introduction. The I.H.T. is pleased to present this unique volume that captures a decisive epoch and commemorates the work of some of the 20th century's master photojournalists.

Here you'll find some of the most famous images and faces of our time. Once you open its pages, you will want to spend hours poring over this magnificently produced collection. Truly this is a book to treasure for yourself, and a beautiful gift as well.

Available from the International Herald Tribune. Order today.

Hardcover, 200 pages, 168 duotone illustrations, 32x26cm (12.5x10.25in.)

AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER
International Herald Tribune, Book Division,
181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Please check method of payment:

☐ Enclosed is my payment (in any convertible European currency at current exchange rates).
☐ Please charge to ☐ Access ☐ Visa ☐ Amex ☐ my credit card ☐ Eurocard ☐ Diners ☐ Mastercard

Card No. _____ Exp. date _____
Signature _____
(necessary for credit card purchases)

Please send me _____ copies of *After The War Was Over* at U.S. \$39.50 each, plus postage: \$4.00 each in Europe; \$10.00 each outside Europe.

Name (in block letters) _____
Address _____
City and Code _____
Country _____

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Handwritten note: 100/150

Statistics Index

AMER. UNIONS	P. 12	Exchange reports	P. 12
AMER. UNIONS/P. 12	Foreign rates	P. 11	
AMER. UNIONS/P. 12	Gold markets	P. 9	
AMER. UNIONS/P. 12	Interest rates	P. 9	
AMER. UNIONS/P. 12	Market summary	P. 11	
AMER. UNIONS/P. 12	Options	P. 11	
AMER. UNIONS/P. 12	OTC stock	P. 12	
AMER. UNIONS/P. 12	Other markets	P. 12	

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 10-11, 1985

ECONOMIC SCENE

Economic Gap is Widening Among American Blacks

By GLENN C. LOURY

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Although a matter of some dispute, it appears to many observers that there is a growing disparity in economic status among American blacks. The class structure of the black population seems to be changing in a manner that has important political and policy implications. It looks as though blacks are increasingly divided into a relatively prosperous (by historical standards) middle class and an ever more desperate underclass.

That the nature of racial inequality has changed in the past two decades is quite clear. Today, for blacks and whites alike, poverty is much more closely linked to family structure than was the case in 1960. The poor have come to consist mainly of women without a husband present and their children, while poverty rates among two-parent families have been reduced dramatically.

But female-headed families are substantially more common among blacks than whites. Although the prevalence of such families has been increasing for both races, the gap between blacks and whites in percentage of single-parent families has grown wider. This factor has thus become more important in explaining economic differences between black and white families.

On the other hand, a traditional source of racial disparity — employment discrimination — has diminished in significance during this period. The passage of civil rights legislation and the growth in enforcement activity by the courts and the state and federal employment agencies have undermined the ability of private employers to discriminate in wages paid to their black employees.

STATISTICAL studies of discrimination uniformly shows significant reduction over the past two decades in the gap between black and white workers' compensation not accounted for by productivity differences. Indeed, in some specialized, highly skilled segments of the labor market, there may now be a slight premium paid to black workers.

Thus it is at least arguable that, in some important respects, economic and social class position has become more important than race per se in accounting for black-white disparities. A history of racism and discrimination has helped to create an inner-city underclass that, because of economic and technological developments in American society at large, has become much more difficult to integrate into the economic mainstream than the urban poor of previous years.

For blacks with job skills or a high level of educational attainment, many if not all of the historic barriers to achieving parity with whites have been removed. For those blacks who remain poorly educated and trapped in urban ghettos, however, enormous problems remain. This distinction, between the economic positions of the black middle class and the black underclass, has great importance for the formulation of public policy.

The key issue here is whether the extensive activities undertaken by government to promote racial economic equality actually

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Aug. 9
Amsterdam	1.386
Berlin	1.386
Brussels	1.386
Frankfurt	1.386
London	1.386
Madrid	1.386
Paris	1.386
Rome	1.386
Tokyo	1.386
Yen	1.386

Changes in London and Zurich, Swiss, in other European cities, New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Crossed rates (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000 (g) Not quoted; N.A.: not available. (h) To buy one pound: \$1.386.

Other Dollar Values	Aug. 9
Argentine	1.386
Australian	1.386
Belgian	1.386
British	1.386
Canadian	1.386
Chinese	1.386
Dutch	1.386
French	1.386
German	1.386
Italian	1.386
Japanese	1.386
South African	1.386
Swedish	1.386
Swiss	1.386
Taiwan	1.386
Thai	1.386
West German	1.386

Source: Reuters, 12:15 P.M. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not quoted; N.A.: not available. (g) To buy one pound: \$1.386.

Interest Rates	Aug. 9
1 month	1.386
3 months	1.386
6 months	1.386
1 year	1.386

Source: Reuters, 12:15 P.M. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not quoted; N.A.: not available. (g) To buy one pound: \$1.386.

Key Money Rates	Aug. 9
1 month	1.386
3 months	1.386
6 months	1.386
1 year	1.386

Source: Reuters, 12:15 P.M. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not quoted; N.A.: not available. (g) To buy one pound: \$1.386.

Asian Dollar Deposits	Aug. 7
1 month	1.386
3 months	1.386
6 months	1.386
1 year	1.386

Source: Reuters, 12:15 P.M. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not quoted; N.A.: not available. (g) To buy one pound: \$1.386.

U.S. Money Market Funds	Aug. 9
1 month	1.386
3 months	1.386
6 months	1.386
1 year	1.386

Source: Reuters, 12:15 P.M. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not quoted; N.A.: not available. (g) To buy one pound: \$1.386.

Gold	Aug. 9
1 month	1.386
3 months	1.386
6 months	1.386
1 year	1.386

Source: Reuters, 12:15 P.M. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not quoted; N.A.: not available. (g) To buy one pound: \$1.386.

Japan's Surplus Near High

U.S. Trade Gap A Record in July

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan posted a preliminary trade surplus of \$4.5 billion in July, up 44 percent from a \$3.2-billion surplus a year earlier, but down from a record \$5 billion in June, the Finance Ministry announced Friday.

But the country's surplus with its largest trading partner, the United States, rose to a monthly record of \$3.7 billion, the ministry figures showed. The previous record was \$3.46 billion in April.

Japan's exports to the United States rose to a record \$5.3 billion in July, up 4.7 percent from the same month last year, while imports from the United States fell 8.6 percent, to \$2.13 billion, the Finance Ministry said.

Ministry officials attributed the record surplus with the United States to a plunge in imports of food and materials, including corn and soybeans.

However, it said that car exports to the United States rose 20 percent from a year earlier, to a value of \$1.85 billion, while the value of video-tape-recorder exports rose 17.7 percent, to \$395 million.

The announcement came just one day after visiting U.S. congressmen warned here that such figures were fueling pressure in the United States for protectionist measures. There are now 57 such bills pending before Congress.

"Political pressure for protectionist measures is being driven by monthly trade figures," Representative Donald J. Pease, an Ohio Democrat, said here Thursday. "That's what is driving Americans wild."

The ministry said that Japan's global exports edged up 3.2 percent in July, to \$15.3 billion from \$14.8 billion a year earlier, while imports fell 8.2 percent, to \$10.7 billion from \$11.5 billion.

Exports to the European Community in July rose 7 percent, to \$1.69 billion, while imports fell 2.7 percent, to \$808 million, for a surplus of \$879 million, it said.

Japan's surplus with China, which expressed strong concern over its growing trade imbalance with Japan in ministerial talks here last month, rose to \$648 million from \$73 million in July, 1984.

Exports to the Middle East were down 17 percent, to \$1.02 billion, while imports from the area dropped 16.9 percent, to \$2.24 billion, leaving Japan with a \$1.22 billion deficit, the ministry said.

(Reuters, AP)

Buyouts: Products of a New Era

Goals Differ From the Old Conglomerates

By Daniel F. Cuff

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Machine tools, trucking, construction, lodging, retail stores. An enterprise with all of those businesses under the same roof could be an old-fashioned conglomerate.

Actually, the owner is Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., a Wall Street investment firm that specializes in leveraged buyouts, the popular takeover strategy that results in a heavy debt load for the acquired company.

Kohlberg and several other concerns have completed so many buyouts in the past few years that they have quietly built up a stable of diverse companies, just as the conglomerate builders did in the 1960s.

And the resemblance to those empire builders has become even more striking of late, with Storer Communications Inc.'s acceptance last week of Kohlberg's \$2.03-billion takeover bid.

Until recently, nearly all of the acquisitions by the buyout concerns had been of private companies or divisions of public companies. Lately, however, they have been going after large, widely known and often publicly owned companies, such as Storer, and they have frequently been involved in well-publicized bidding wars. Kohlberg beat out Comcast Corp. to add Storer to its collection of 17 companies.

Similarly, Wessray Corp., another major buyout concern, which has more than 15 companies under its wing, recently completed two highly visible acquisitions: Western Auto Supply Co., for \$600 million, and Wilson Sporting Goods Co., a \$150-million transaction.

Clayton & Dubilier Inc., which is arranging a buyout of Uniroil Inc., the big tire and chemicals company, has five companies that it controls.

And Forstmann Little & Co., which recently acquired a diversified group of 12 divisions from ITT Corp., has a total of six companies, including the Dr. Pepper Co. and Toppa Cheesing Gum Inc. It lost out to Cooper Industries in a \$1.3-billion bid

Leveraged Buyout Empires

Major investment-firm conglomerates and a selection of their current holdings.

The Wessray Corporation owns:	Clayton & Dubilier owns:
Heckler Can Inc. (Can manufacturer)	Arnold Food Company (Food manufacturer)
Midwest Glass Company (Glass manufacturer)	Kus Glass Company (Glass manufacturer)
Puritan Corporation* (Oil pipeline company)	Manufacturer of pressure sensitive materials
Simplicity Tractor (Lawn tractor maker)	Stewart Corporation (Manufacturer of high pressure decorative laminates)
Wear-Ever/Proctor-Silex (Maker of consumer appliances)	Uniroil Inc. (Tire and chemical company)
Western Auto Supply Company (Auto parts distributor)	W.L.M. Safety Corporation (Manufacturer of industrial safety products)
Wilson Sporting Goods Company (Consumer sporting goods producer)	
* To be sold to National Intergroup Inc.	

The New York Times

quisions: Western Auto Supply Co., for \$600 million, and Wilson Sporting Goods Co., a \$150-million transaction.

Clayton & Dubilier Inc., which is arranging a buyout of Uniroil Inc., the big tire and chemicals company, has five companies that it controls.

And Forstmann Little & Co., which recently acquired a diversified group of 12 divisions from ITT Corp., has a total of six companies, including the Dr. Pepper Co. and Toppa Cheesing Gum Inc. It lost out to Cooper Industries in a \$1.3-billion bid

to McGraw-Edison Co. this spring.

The way a leveraged buyout works is that money is borrowed to make the purchase and is repaid out of the company's cash flow or by selling assets.

The buyout companies are going after larger, more visible prey because in most cases they have attracted huge pools of cash from pension funds and wealthy individuals. Typically, those cash pools, often together with funds supplied by incumbent

managements, are used to finance the buyout. The companies are then sold to a new owner, often a private equity firm.

STC's performance largely on weak markets for semiconductors and telecommunications equipment. It also cited currency-translation losses of \$18 million; the company buys many key parts priced in such strong currencies as the dollar and yen, while exporting finished products to such markets as Australia and South Africa, whose currencies have weakened against the pound.

Sales of telecommunications equipment to British Telecom

communications PLC, STC's dominant customer, slumped 16 percent to \$142 million. STC also reported

difficulties arising from some of its recent investments in U.S. software and data-processing companies.

ICL PLC, the computer maker

acquired last summer for \$411 million, contributed \$26.1 million to STC's operating profit. That accounted for just over half of STC's total, but it was down from ICL's operating profit of \$29.8 million a year earlier.

Lord Keith said that STC is searching for a chief executive from outside the company. In the meantime, he promised a review of the company's operations of "considerably greater intensity" than one led by Sir Kenneth last spring. The company will seek to identify its "core" businesses and dispose of other units, perhaps embracing 15 percent or so of the company, Lord Keith said.

Analysts said that the company might sell units involved in distribution of electrical supplies and semiconductors, manufacturing of certain electronic components, such as capacitors, and a wide variety of other peripheral businesses.

STC officials hinted that they might seek an outside partner for STC's semiconductor-making operations. Though the company is building a \$60-million semiconductor plant in Kent, Lord Keith observed that there is "massive overcapacity" in the business.

Analysts generally said that it was unclear how STC would sort out its problems. "They can't afford a grandiose strategy of converging technologies and taking on IBM and all the nonsense they were talking about," said Douglas Hawkins of James Capel & Co.

STC Posts £8.7-Million Loss in First Half, Cancels Dividend

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — STC PLC reported Friday a £8.7-million (£11.7-million) first-half loss, canceled its dividend and warned that recovery is not imminent.

The gloomy report by the maker of telecommunications equipment and computers knocked its share price down 6 pence to close on the London Stock Exchange at 96 pence a share. In after-hours trading, following a two-hour meeting with investment analysts, the shares plunged to 86 pence.

"Most of us came away with the feeling that we didn't have the answers to any of the questions," said John Tysoe, an analyst at Grieson, Grant & Co.

The results came a week after Sir Kenneth Corfield abruptly resigned as chairman and chief executive of STC, which is 24.5 percent owned by ITT Corp. Lord Keith, who was named chairman and acting chief executive, said Friday that the board had agreed on the need for a new approach at the company.

For the first half, STC reported pretax profit of £21.4 million, down from £76.2 million a year earlier. The loss arose after taxation of £8.5 million and extraordinary charges of £21.6 million.

About a third of the charges related to the costs of closing a plant in Brighton that made telecommunication equipment. The rest involved closures or disposals of smaller units.

Sales rose 1 percent to £988.1 million from £978.2 million. Sir Kenneth promised a month

ago to maintain last year's interim dividend of 3.25 pence a share. But his successor, Lord Keith, said that the company would make no payout until it knows the results for the full year and has a clearer picture of prospects for 1986.

STC blamed its performance largely on weak markets for semiconductors and telecommunications equipment. It also cited currency-translation losses of \$18 million; the company buys many key parts priced in such strong currencies as the dollar and yen, while exporting finished products to such markets as Australia and South Africa, whose currencies have weakened against the pound.

Sales of telecommunications equipment to British Telecom communications PLC, STC's dominant customer, slumped 16 percent to \$142 million. STC also reported

difficulties arising from some of its recent investments in U.S. software and data-processing companies.

ICL PLC, the computer maker acquired last summer for \$411 million, contributed \$26.1 million to STC's operating profit. That accounted for just over half of STC's total, but it was down from ICL's operating profit of \$29.8 million a year earlier.

Lord Keith said that STC is searching for a chief executive from outside the company. In the meantime, he promised a review of the company's operations of "considerably greater intensity" than one led by Sir Kenneth last spring. The company will seek to identify its "core" businesses and dispose of other units, perhaps embracing 15 percent or so of the company, Lord Keith said.

Analysts said that the company might sell units involved in distribution of electrical supplies and semiconductors, manufacturing of certain electronic components, such as capacitors, and a wide variety of other peripheral businesses.

STC officials hinted that they might seek an outside partner for STC's semiconductor-making operations. Though the company is building a \$60-million semiconductor plant in Kent, Lord Keith observed that there is "massive overcapacity" in the business.

Analysts generally said that it was unclear how STC would sort out its problems. "They can't afford a grandiose strategy of converging technologies and taking on IBM and all the nonsense they were talking about," said Douglas Hawkins of James Capel & Co.

China to Buy Tougher U.S. Trade Policy Expected

GE Engines For Its Navy

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China has signed a major contract with General Electric Co. of the United States for gas turbine engines for use in China's naval modernization program, according to diplomats and businessmen here.

Terms of the contract were not immediately available.

The turbine-engine sale is only the second large military transaction between the United States and China to date. The previous major sale was for 24 Sikorsky helicopters, for use by the Chinese Army, valued at \$150 million.

GE recently ended several months of negotiations with Chinese experts and signed a contract to sell five gas turbine engines, a shipbuilding industry analyst said.

General Electric officers here confirmed that the negotiations had been successful but said they could not provide details until they

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 8)

U.S. Firm Halts Kruggerand Sale

United Press International

NEW YORK — Deak-Perera, the largest U.S. currency dealer, has suspended the sale of South African Kruggerand coins because of that country's policy of apartheid, a spokeswoman for the company said Friday.

Deak-Perera stopped selling the one-ounce gold coins, which cost about \$337, to customers in the United States on Thursday, the spokeswoman said.

She said Deak-Perera would continue to buy back the Kruggerands and resell them to exporters because "a great number" of people have recently been selling the coins because of South Africa's racial policy and the company wanted to support them.

China to Buy Tougher U.S. Trade Policy Expected

By Claude H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is moving toward a more aggressive international trade policy to try to forestall passage of protectionist legislation in Congress, administration officials and congressional aides report.

The first indication of the tougher policy is expected to come soon with a decision by the president to protect the U.S. shoe industry against imports that have captured nearly 80 percent of the American market.

A faction within the cabinet has recommended that the government itself initiate unfair-trade cases to give bite to the tougher policy. That idea is opposed by free-trade advocates.

Congress is watching closely. "Unless they can show that the trade laws work and are credible, you're going to see a real protectionist binge in Congress," said a Senate aide specializing in trade issues. "One industry after the other will demand that we rewrite the laws."

Legislators have introduced more than 300 bills to protect everything from textiles to waterbeds. A Democratic bill to impose a 25-percent tax on all imports from Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Brazil is given a good chance of passage in the House when Congress reconvenes in September.

"A harder line is inevitable," one congressional aide said. "Either they do it, or we will do it."

It is still an open question whether the administration will succeed in its strategy toward the congressional trade debate. "It really depends on what they end up doing or are perceived to be doing," another congressional aide said.

The president underscored the new emphasis on trade in his opening remarks at Monday's news conference, saying the issue would get "special attention."

The cabinet-level Economic Po-

China to Buy Tougher U.S. Trade Policy Expected

licy Council, which advises the president on major economic issues, is preparing a trade policy paper that would enunciate the more activist approach, administration officials reported.

"They are trying to figure out some way to preempt Congress, but they don't have a clear view yet," said one official familiar with the internal debate. "It would guess that when they finish thinking about it we'll have a more aggressive policy."

The initiative to harden the line has been taken by the "political realists," who are led by the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, and the secretary of commerce, Malcolm Baldrige. The chairman of the Economic Policy Council is the Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, also one of the realists.

"The administration is clearly vulnerable on trade issues, particularly at the congressional level," said Charles S. Pearson, a trade expert at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. "It's difficult to know how it will play out."

The reason for the vulnerability

is that government fiscal policies are widely seen to have contributed to the strength of the dollar, which in turn has hurt exports and made imports cheaper, driving the trade deficit toward a record of perhaps \$150 billion this year.

John M. Albertine, former chief economist for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress and now president of a coalition of growth companies called the American Business Conference, said the Democrats view the trade issue as driving a wedge between the administration and its traditional supporters.

"The manufacturing community, which normally supports Reagan, is off the wall on this issue," he said. The protectionist pressures in Congress are coming chiefly from manufacturing interests.

Mr. Yeutter has told legislators that the administration recognizes the high level of concern in Congress over trade issues.

RES IN DEP

An Account for the Cautious Investor to Protect and Increase Capital

U.S. Dollar Denominated Insured by U.S. Govt. Entitles Important Tax Advantages

Money Market Yields No Market Risk Immediate Liquidity Absolute Confidentiality

CHEMICAL BANK, New York Custodian

CAYMAN NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST Registrar

RES IN DEP Case Postale 93 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

Please send prospectus and account application to:

Name _____ Address _____

FOR INFORMATION: PLEASE CALL (93) 49.90.00

Not available within the U.S.A.

Maxwell Group Withdraws From Sinclair Rescue

Reuters

LONDON — The Pergamon Press group, owned by Robert Maxwell, said Friday that it was abandoning its proposed rescue of Sinclair Research Ltd., the ailing British maker of home computers.

A spokesman for Pergamon Press Ltd. said that after detailed study, the proposed takeover of Sinclair Research could not go ahead. The proposal involved a capital injection of £12 million (\$16.2 million).

Sir Clive Sinclair, the British inventor who founded and controls Sinclair Research, said Friday that the buyout no longer was necessary because of recent sales.

He said that Sinclair Research recently signed a contract with Dixons Group PLC, the British photographic and electronic goods concerns, worth £10 million over the next three months.

"Our problems were always of a short-term nature and whilst we were grateful to Bob Maxwell for his support, we are happy to be continuing as an independent company," Sir Clive said.

Sinclair Research was hurt last winter by low demand for home computers. A bid to seek a public quotation for the company's shares on the London Stock Exchange earlier this year had to be abandoned.

In May, cash flow problems attributed to high inventory levels forced Sinclair Research to ask its main suppliers, Thorn-EMI PLC and Timex Corp.'s British unit, for

a two-month moratorium on £10 million in debt payments.

Under the Maxwell rescue plan, Sir Clive, designer of the electronic pocket calculator and other electronic devices — was to relinquish control of the company and become life president and research consultant. Mr. Maxwell was to become chairman and establish a new board of directors.

Last month, Sir Clive named a new chief executive, Bill Jeffrey, with Mr. Maxwell's backing. The company said then that the takeover proposal was on schedule and due for completion in mid-September.

The Maxwell rescue plan was to have been made through Hollis Brothers & ESA PLC, an office-equipment supplier and timber merchant based in Hull, England, and 75-percent owned by Pergamon Press.

Under the proposal, Hollis Brothers was to buy a controlling share in Sinclair Research for a nominal sum. Sinclair Research was to issue new shares worth £12 million and Hollis Brothers was to buy the bulk of those shares, ending the transaction with about 75 percent of Sinclair Research.

The proposal was announced June 17 in Mr. Maxwell's Daily Mirror. The newspaper said then that the proposed agreement would meet the cash needs of Sinclair Research, which said in May that it was trying to raise as much as £15 million for growth and restructuring plans.

Analysts said that the company might sell units involved in distribution of electrical supplies and semiconductors, manufacturing of certain electronic components, such as capacitors, and a wide variety

High	Low	Open	Close
232.80	231.90	232.50	+0.00

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 17)

U.S. Futures

Grains	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBOT)					
Sept	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Oct	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Nov	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Dec	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Jan	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Feb	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Mar	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Apr	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
May	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Jun	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Jul	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Aug	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Soybean Meal (CBOT)					
Sept	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Oct	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Nov	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Dec	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Jan	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Feb	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Mar	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Apr	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
May	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Jun	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Jul	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25
Aug	229.75	230.00	229.50	229.75	+0.25

Food

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYMEX)				
Sept	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Oct	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Nov	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Dec	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Jan	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Feb	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Mar	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Apr	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
May	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Jun	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Jul	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Aug	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
SUGAR (NYMEX)				
Sept	42.10	42.20	42.10	+0.10
Oct	42.10	42.20	42.10	+0.10
Nov	42.10	42.20	42.10	+0.10
Dec	42.10	42.20	42.10	+0.10
Jan	42.10	42.20	42.10	+0.10
Feb	42.10	42.20	42.10	+0.10
Mar	42.10	42.20	42.10	+0.10
Apr	42.10	42.20	42.10	+0.10
May	42.10	42.20	42.10	+0.10
Jun	42.10	42.20	42.10	+0.10
Jul	42.10	42.20	42.10	+0.10
Aug	42.10	42.20	42.10	+0.10

Metals

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX)				
Sept	60.50	60.60	60.50	+0.10
Oct	60.50	60.60	60.50	+0.10
Nov	60.50	60.60	60.50	+0.10
Dec	60.50	60.60	60.50	+0.10
Jan	60.50	60.60	60.50	+0.10
Feb	60.50	60.60	60.50	+0.10
Mar	60.50	60.60	60.50	+0.10
Apr	60.50	60.60	60.50	+0.10
May	60.50	60.60	60.50	+0.10
Jun	60.50	60.60	60.50	+0.10
Jul	60.50	60.60	60.50	+0.10
Aug	60.50	60.60	60.50	+0.10
ALUMINUM (COMEX)				
Sept	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Oct	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Nov	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Dec	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jan	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Feb	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Mar	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Apr	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
May	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jun	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jul	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Aug	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01

Lumber

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (COMEX)				
Sept	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Oct	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Nov	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Dec	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Jan	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Feb	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Mar	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Apr	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
May	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Jun	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Jul	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10
Aug	125.10	125.20	125.10	+0.10

Livestock

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CBOT)				
Sept	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Oct	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Nov	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Dec	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jan	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Feb	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Mar	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Apr	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
May	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jun	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jul	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Aug	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
PORK (CBOT)				
Sept	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Oct	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Nov	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Dec	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jan	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Feb	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Mar	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Apr	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
May	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jun	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jul	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Aug	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01

Currency Options

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE				
Sept	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Oct	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Nov	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Dec	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jan	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Feb	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Mar	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Apr	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
May	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jun	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jul	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Aug	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01

Financial

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BONDS (CBOT)				
Sept	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Oct	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Nov	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Dec	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jan	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Feb	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Mar	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Apr	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
May	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jun	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jul	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Aug	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01

Stock Indexes

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP 500 INDEX (NYSE)				
Sept	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Oct	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Nov	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Dec	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jan	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Feb	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Mar	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Apr	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
May	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jun	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jul	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Aug	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01

Commodity Indexes

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MOODY'S COMMODITY INDEX (NYMEX)				
Sept	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Oct	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Nov	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Dec	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jan	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Feb	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Mar	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Apr	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
May	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jun	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jul	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Aug	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01

Market Guide

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MARKET GUIDE				
Sept	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Oct	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Nov	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Dec	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jan	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Feb	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Mar	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Apr	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
May	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jun	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jul	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Aug	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01

London Commodities

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONDON COMMODITIES				
Sept	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Oct	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Nov	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Dec	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jan	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Feb	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Mar	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Apr	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
May	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jun	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jul	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Aug	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01

Asian Commodities

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ASIAN COMMODITIES				
Sept	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Oct	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Nov	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Dec	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jan	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Feb	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Mar	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Apr	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
May	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jun	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jul	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Aug	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01

Paris Commodities

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PARIS COMMODITIES				
Sept	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Oct	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Nov	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Dec	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jan	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Feb	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Mar	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Apr	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
May	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01
Jun	1.10	1.11	1.10	+0.01</

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 10)

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

[illegible][illegible]

- annual report of dividend plus stock dividends./
- liquidating dividends./
- YE = called./
- new yearly loan./
- dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months./
- dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax./
- dividend declared after settlement or stock dividend./
- dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting./
- dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative basis, with dividends in arrears./
- new issue in the next 32 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading./
- YE = read day delivery./
- YE = price-earnings ratio./
- dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend./
- stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- sales./
- dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated with value on ex-dividend or ex-dividend basis./
- new yearly high./
- trading halted./
- dividend or interest or recapitalization or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies./
- YE = when distributed./
- when issued./
- YE = with warrants./
- ex-dividend or ex-half./
- YE = with dividends./
- YE = without warrants./
- ex-dividend and sales in full./
- YE = yield./
- sales in full./

[illegible][illegible]

Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

	1985	1984	1983	1982
Italy				
STC				
Revenue	1,055	978	1,055	978
Net Inc.	217	201	217	201
Per Share				
2nd Qtr.				
Revenue	25.1	23.5	25.1	23.5
Net Inc.	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0
Per Share				
United States				
Capital Holding				
Revenue	382.5	359.4	382.5	359.4
Net Inc.	84.2	80.4	84.2	80.4
Per Share	6.43	6.37	6.43	6.37
2nd Qtr.				
Revenue	1,070	1,010	1,070	1,010
Net Inc.	215	203	215	203
Per Share				
24 mos include profits of \$2 million in export and of \$1 million in Italy.				
Clorox				
Revenue	1,985	1,984	1,985	1,984
Net Inc.	26.6	22.6	26.6	22.6
Per Share	0.79	0.69	0.79	0.69
2nd Qtr.				
Revenue	500.4	479.4	500.4	479.4
Net Inc.	6.6	5.6	6.6	5.6
Per Share				
14 months				
Revenue	1,350	1,230	1,350	1,230
Net Inc.	11.1	9.0	11.1	9.0
Per Share	0.30	0.21	0.30	0.21

1982 and 1983 include charges of \$0.4 million in export and of \$0.2 million in Italy. 1984 figures include other preferred dividends.

[illegible][illegible]

NewPrime II Parley II Paragon II SordPride II
 subPace LynxComps II Partisan II SordScribe
 Ver1000 II SordPride II TurboScan WTC III

78%

of International Herald
 Tribune readers own
 Stocks, Shares, Bonds
 and Commodities.

Trib ads work.

78

**of International Herald
Tribune readers own
Stocks, Shares, Bonds
and Commodities.**

Trib ads work

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible]

1976	85%	Confined	6	1	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%</
------	-----	----------	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

94%	61%	SAC	20	24	22	134	75%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%</
-----	-----	-----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

	25A	25B	25C	25D	25E	25F	25G	25H	25I	25J	25K	25L	25M	25N	25O	25P	25Q	25R	25S	25T	25U	25V	25W	25X	25Y	25Z	25AA	25AB	25AC	25AD	25AE	25AF	25AG	25AH	25AI	25AJ	25AK	25AL	25AM	25AN	25AO	25AP	25AQ	25AR	25AS	25AT	25AU	25AV	25AW	25AX	25AY	25AZ	25BA	25BB	25BC	25BD	25BE	25BF	25BG	25BH	25BI	25BJ	25BK	25BL	25BM	25BN	25BO	25BP	25BQ	25BR	25BS	25BT	25BU	25BV	25BW	25BX	25BY	25BZ	25CA	25CB	25CC	25CD	25CE	25CF	25CG	25CH	25CI	25CJ	25CK	25CL	25CM	25CN	25CO	25CP	25CQ	25CR	25CS	25CT	25CU	25CV	25CW	25CX	25CY	25CZ	25DA	25DB	25DC	25DD	25DE	25DF	25DG	25DH	25DI	25DJ	25DK	25DL	25DM	25DN	25DO	25DP	25DQ	25DR	25DS	25DT	25DU	25DV	25DW	25DX	25DY	25DZ	25EA	25EB	25EC	25ED	25EE	25EF	25EG	25EH	25EI	25EJ	25EK	25EL	25EM	25EN	25EO	25EP	25EQ	25ER	25ES	25ET	25EU	25EV	25EW	25EX	25EY	25EZ	25FA	25FB	25FC	25FD	25FE	25FF	25FG	25FH	25FI	25FJ	25FK	25FL	25FM	25FN	25FO	25FP	25FQ	25FR	25FS	25FT	25FU	25FV	25FW	25FX	25FY	25FZ	25GA	25GB	25GC	25GD	25GE	25GF	25GG	25GH	25GI	25GJ	25GK	25GL	25GM	25GN	25GO	25GP	25GQ	25GR	25GS	25GT	25GU	25GV	25GW	25GX	25GY	25GZ	25HA	25HB	25HC	25HD	25HE	25HF	25HG	25HH	25HI	25HJ	25HK	25HL	25HM	25HN	25HO	25HP	25HQ	25HR	25HS	25HT	25HU	25HV	25HW	25HX	25HY	25HZ	25IA	25IB	25IC	25ID	25IE	25IF	25IG	25IH	25II	25IJ	25IK	25IL	25IM	25IN	25IO	25IP	25IQ	25IR	25IS	25IT	25IU	25IV	25IW	25IX	25IY	25IZ	25JA	25JB	25JC	25JD	25JE	25JF	25JG	25JH	25JI	25JJ	25JK	25JL	25JM	25JN	25JO	25JP	25JQ	25JR	25JS	25JT	25JU	25JV	25JW	25JX	25JY	25JZ	25KA	25KB	25KC	25KD	25KE	25KF	25KG	25KH	25KI	25KJ	25KK	25KL	25KM	25KN	25KO	25KP	25KQ	25KR	25KS	25KT	25KU	25KV	25KW	25KX	25KY	25KZ	25LA	25LB	25LC	25LD	25LE	25LF	25LG	25LH	25LI	25LJ	25LK	25LM	25LN	25LO	25LP	25LQ	25LR	25LS	25LT	25LU	25LV	25LW	25LX	25LY	25LZ	25MA	25MB	25MC	25MD	25ME	25MF	25MG	25MH	25MI	25MJ	25MK	25ML	25MN	25MO	25MP	25MQ	25MR	25MS	25MT	25MU	25MV	25MW	25MX	25MY	25MZ	25NA	25NB	25NC	25ND	25NE	25NF	25NG	25NH	25NI	25NJ	25NK	25NL	25NM	25NN	25NO	25NP	25NQ	25NR	25NS	25NT	25NU	25NV	25NW	25NX	25NY	25NZ	25OA	25OB	25OC	25OD	25OE	25OF	25OG	25OH	25OI	25OJ	25OK	25OL	25OM	25ON	25OO	25OP	25OQ	25OR	25OS	25OT	25OU	25OV	25OW	25OX	25OY	25OZ	25PA	25PB	25PC	25PD	25PE	25PF	25PG	25PH	25PI	25PJ	25PK	25PL	25PM	25PN	25PO	25PP	25PQ	25PR	25PS	25PT	25PU	25PV	25PW	25PX	25PY	25PZ	25QA	25QB	25QC	25QD	25QE	25QF	25QG	25QH	25QI	25QJ	25QK	25QL	25QM	25QN	25QO	25QP	25QQ	25QR	25QS	25QT	25QU	25QV	25QW	25QX	25QY	25QZ	25RA	25RB	25RC	25RD	25RE	25RF	25RG	25RH	25RI	25RJ	25RK	25RL	25RM	25RN	25RO	25RP	25RQ	25RR	25RS	25RT	25RU	25RV	25RW	25RX	25RY	25RZ	25SA	25SB	25SC	25SD	25SE	25SF	25SG	25SH	25SI	25SJ	25SK	25SL	25SM	25SN	25SO	25SP	25SQ	25SR	25SS	25ST	25SU	25SV	25SW	25SX	25SY	25SZ	25TA	25TB	25TC	25TD	25TE	25TF	25TG	25TH	25TI	25TJ	25TK	25TL	25TM	25TN	25TO	25TP	25TQ	25TR	25TS	25TT	25TU	25TV	25TW	25TX	25TY	25TZ	25UA	25UB	25UC	25UD	25UE	25UF	25UG	25UH	25UI	25UJ	25UK	25UL	25UM	25UN	25UO	25UP	25UQ	25UR	25US	25UT	25UU	25UV	25UW	25UX	25UY	25UZ	25VA	25VB	25VC	25VD	25VE	25VF	25VG	25VH	25VI	25VJ	25VK	25VL	25VM	25VN	25VO	25VP	25VQ	25VR	25VS	25VT	25VU	25VV	25VW	25VX	25VY	25VZ	25WA	25WB	25WC	25WD	25WE	25WF	25WG	25WH	25WI	25WJ	25WK	25WL	25WM	25WN	25WO	25WP	25WQ	25WR	25WS	25WT	25WU	25WV	25WW	25WX	25WY	25WZ	25XA	25XB	25XC	25XD	25XE	25XF	25XG	25XH	25XI	25XJ	25XK	25XL	25XM	25XN	25XO	25XP	25XQ	25XR	25XS	25XT	25XU	25XV	25XW	25XX	25XY	25XZ	25YA	25YB	25YC	25YD	25YE	25YF	25YG	25YH	25YI	25YJ	25YK	25YL	25YM	25YN	25YO	25YP	25YQ	25YR	25YS	25YT	25YU	25YV	25YW	25YX	25YY	25YZ	25ZA	25ZB	25ZC	25ZD	25ZE	25ZF	25ZG	25ZH	25ZI	25ZJ	25ZK	25ZL	25ZM	25ZN	25ZO	25ZP	25ZQ	25ZR	25ZS	25ZT	25ZU	25ZV	25ZW	25ZX	25ZY	25ZZ
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

534	WTC	14	17	54	42
10	Wether	40	15	15	15
15	Wheeler	11	15	15	15
20	Whelan	11	15	15	15
25	Whelan	11	15	15	15
30	Whelan	11	15	15	15
35	Whelan	11	15	15	15
40	Whelan	11	15	15	15
45	Whelan	11	15	15	15
50	Whelan	11	15	15	15
55	Whelan	11	15	15	15
60	Whelan	11	15	15	15
65	Whelan	11	15	15	15
70	Whelan	11	15	15	15
75	Whelan	11	15	15	15
80	Whelan	11	15	15	15
85	Whelan	11	15	15	15
90	Whelan	11	15	15	15
95	Whelan	11	15	15	15
100	Whelan	11	15	15	15
105	Whelan	11	15	15	15
110	Whelan	11	15	15	15
115	Whelan	11	15	15	15
120	Whelan	11	15	15	15
125	Whelan	11	15	15	15
130	Whelan	11	15	15	15
135	Whelan	11	15	15	15
140	Whelan	11	15	15	15
145	Whelan	11	15	15	15
150	Whelan	11	15	15	15
155	Whelan	11	15	15	15
160	Whelan	11	15	15	15
165	Whelan	11	15	15	15
170	Whelan	11	15	15	15
175	Whelan	11	15	15	15
180	Whelan	11	15	15	15
185	Whelan	11	15	15	15
190	Whelan	11	15	15	15
195	Whelan	11	15	15	15
200	Whelan	11	15	15	15
205	Whelan	11	15	15	15
210	Whelan	11	15	15	15
215	Whelan	11	15	15	15
220	Whelan	11	15	15	15
225	Whelan	11	15	15	15
230	Whelan	11	15	15	15
235	Whelan	11	15	15	15
240	Whelan	11	15	15	15
245	Whelan	11	15	15	15
250	Whelan	11	15	15	15
255	Whelan	11	15	15	15
260	Whelan	11	15	15	15
265	Whelan	11	15	15	15
270	Whelan	11	15	15	15
275	Whelan	11	15	15	15
280	Whelan	11	15	15	15
285	Whelan	11	15	15	15
290	Whelan	11	15	15	15
295	Whelan	11	15	15	15
300	Whelan	11	15	15	15
305	Whelan	11	15	15	15
310	Whelan	11	15	15	15
315	Whelan	11	15	15	15
320	Whelan	11	15	15	15
325	Whelan	11	15	15	15
330	Whelan	11	15	15	15
335	Whelan	11	15	15	15
340	Whelan	11	15	15	15
345	Whelan	11	15	15	15
350	Whelan	11	15	15	15
355	Whelan	11	15	15	15
360	Whelan	11	15	15	15
365	Whelan	11	15	15	15
370	Whelan	11	15	15	15
375	Whelan	11	15	15	15
380	Whelan	11	15	15	15
385	Whelan	11	15	15	15
390	Whelan	11	15	15	15
395	Whelan	11	15	15	15
400	Whelan	11	15	15	15
405	Whelan	11	15	15	15
410	Whelan	11	15	15	15
415	Whelan	11	15	15	15
420	Whelan	11	15	15	15

5th York Co

13

46

74

6th Zinner

55

17

5

46

BUSINESS ROUNDUP
2025 Air Inc.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

OTC
Firm

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Texas Air Increases Bid for TWA

HOUSTON — Texas Air Corp. increased its bid for TWA on Friday to \$2.5 billion, up from \$2.2 billion, further escalating the takeover battle for the New York-based carrier.

The latest offer by Texas Air, the parent of Continental Airlines, was made by Texas Air's chairman, Frank A. Lorenzo, it tops a \$2.4-billion bid for TWA made earlier this week by Carl C. Icahn, the New York financier.

Texas Air already has an agreement to acquire TWA. It was Mr. Icahn's purchase earlier this year of 9.9 percent of TWA's common stock, and a subsequent offer to buy the airline, that drove TWA to accept the offer from Texas Air.

Mr. Icahn's investor group already is on the verge of taking outright control of TWA. The group disclosed on Wednesday that it owned 45.5 percent of TWA's total stock outstanding.

Mr. Icahn offered to buy the TWA stock group does not already own for \$2.4 billion in cash and securities after Mr. Lorenzo had reached a tentative agreement on June 13 to pay \$2.3 billion in cash and securities for each of TWA's approximately 34.5 million total



Frank A. Lorenzo

common shares outstanding, or \$79.5 million.

Mr. Icahn made his offer after reaching an agreement with two of TWA's three major unions under which the unions would exchange sizable wage concessions for TWA stock and profit sharing.

Texas Air's sweetened bid has a total value of about \$897 million.

The proposal calls for Texas Air to pay \$20.50 in cash and \$5.50 of a new issue of preferred stock for each TWA share.

TWA's common stock closed Friday at \$22.50 a share, up 25 cents, in New York Stock Exchange trading.

Further complicating the TWA battle was the announcement Thursday that a group of TWA employees, aided by a former Missouri governor, Christopher Bond, is considering making an offer to acquire TWA.

The group is poised to make the offer because it received commitments "in the range of \$1 billion" from U.S. and European lenders, said John Kremer, a senior partner with the Kansas City law firm of Gage & Tucker, where Mr. Bond also is a partner. Mr. Kremer declined to identify the lenders.

Mr. Bond said he was leading the employees' effort because they fear TWA would be dismantled if acquired by either Mr. Icahn or Mr. Lorenzo, thereby jeopardizing TWA employment in Missouri.

TWA's primary domestic airport is in St. Louis and it has a maintenance facility in Kansas City, Missouri. Together the installations employ about 11,000 people.

Swiss Report
Sharp Rise in
Watch Exports

ZURICH — Swiss watch exports climbed 19.5 percent in the first half of the year, the industry's association, Federation Horlogere, said Friday.

Overseas sales totaled 2.1 billion Swiss francs (\$900 million) with exports to the United States reaching 364.6 million francs, up from 237.4 million in the first six months of 1984.

The increase was the result partly of sales of plastic watches, such as the Swatch, which the Federation said had gained by almost 400 percent.

Introduction of the Swatch in 1983 marked a turnaround in the fortunes of the Swiss industry after its craft watches had suffered competitive pressure from low-priced electronic watches made in the Far East.

The Federation warned that sales growth might slacken in the second half, partly because of uncertainty about the U.S. economy and the chance of a further fall in the dollar.

Economy Gap
For Blacks

(Continued from Page 9)

are capable of reaching those blacks whose plight constitutes the core of the group inequality problem.

There is evidence to suggest that they are not. Poorly skilled, poorly educated blacks have not gained as much from the efforts of the anti-discrimination agencies and affirmative action practices as have blacks with more education and skills.

For example, between 1959 and 1979 the productivity-corrected ratio of black-to-white earnings among professionals and managerial employees rose to 90 percent from 70 percent, while the comparable ratio for operatives and laborers remained constant at about 85 percent.

During the 1970s the black-to-white earnings ratio for male college graduates rose to nearly 80 percent from 70 percent, while blacks with one to three years of high school actually lost ground to similarly educated whites.

Mr. Loury is professor of political economy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. Leonard Silk is on vacation.

THE EUROMARKETS

STAGS Are Novelty of Quiet Week

Reuter

LONDON — The Eurobond market ended a quiet day slightly firmer Friday as short-covering ahead of the weekend emerged in both the dollar-straight and floating-rate-note sectors, dealers said.

"No one wants to go home on a Friday with short positions outstanding," a trader said.

Sentiment in these sectors was dominated this week by the U.S. Treasury's refunding auctions, which passed off to the market's satisfaction. "Everyone's relieved that the auctions are out of the way," a dealer at a U.S. bank commented.

There was a steady flow of new bonds during the week, which included several innovative issues, dealers noted.

Probably the most surprising new issue of the week was Quadrex Securities Ltd.'s package of zero-coupon bonds backed by British government securities. The issues are known as Sterling Transferable Accruing Government Securities, or STAGS.

The principal tranche of £100 million, which is due in 1998, was quoted by the lead manager at the close at around 27%, compared with the issue price of 26%. However,

er, dealers said that trading was not active in the issue.

The 27 other tranches of the package, each totaling £7.75 million, were quoted at discounts of up to a full point below the issue prices, dealers noted.

A \$100-million bond was launched during the day for United Technologies Financial Services. The 10-year issue pays 10% percent and was priced at 99%. It saw quotes of about 97% on the market immediately after the launch, but it eventually ended at about 97% bid, compared with the total fees of 2. Lead manager was Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Also launched was a 75-million-Canadian-dollar issue for the Ca-

nadian Imperial Bank of Commerce led by CIBC Ltd. The five-year bond pays 10% percent and is priced at 100%. It closed on the market at about 98 13/16.

The Rockefeller Center Properties Inc. package of \$500 million of convertible Eurobonds had still not been formally launched by the close Friday. However, on the gray market both tranches of the issue were bid just below the issue prices.

In the secondary market, dollar straight bonds closed with gains of 1/4 or 1/2 point, dealers added. However, they again noted that trading was almost entirely inter-professional, with retail operators either on vacation or reluctant to enter the market because of uncertainty about the dollar's near-term trend.

A New Look for Buyouts

(Continued from Page 9)

management, supply 1 to 10 percent of the cost of an acquisition and represent most of the equity ownership. The buyout companies bring in some of their own money, or, in lieu of a fee, take an equity interest.

But if the portfolios of the buyout companies are reminiscent of the conglomerate era, their management practices are just the opposite.

Synergy was the buzzword for the supposed benefits of conglomerates. It was believed that the successful conglomerate builder, such as Charles Bluhdorn of Gulf & Western Industries, could put diverse companies together and make their sum greater than their parts.

"That's all been debunked," said Samuel L. Hayes of the Harvard Business School. "Instead of the presumption that the corporate entity can add value, the current leveraged buyout suggests that if unencumbered by corporate bureaucracy, it can do a lot better."

These days, the investment concerns make few attempts to put the companies together to effect any efficiencies. At Wesray, for instance, a rare hint of synergy is that one company, Atlas Van Lines, solicits business from the other companies in the group. Wesray also

combined two acquisitions, Proctor-Silex and Wear-Ever Aluminum Inc., to streamline operations.

For the most part, however, companies stay in their own backyards even if they are in related businesses. At Forstmann Little, for example, Beverage Management Inc., a 7-Up bottler, has no connection with Dr. Pepper.

The only link between the companies it owns, said Theodore J. Forstmann, general partner in the firm, "is the dinner everybody comes to here twice a year." He described leveraged buyouts as "a hybrid business — not a corporation, not a holding company. Things are not hooked together through any structure."

To be sure, there are risks in assembling leveraged buyout companies. In a weak economy, the heavy debt loads of the companies may make them more vulnerable to collapse than the average corporation.

Also, the buyout companies are not active, day-to-day managers of their portfolio companies. As Joseph L. Rice 3d, a partner in Clayton & Dubilier, said: "We are the link between a group of sophisticated investors and the management team. We don't purport to be the people who are going to run the business."

COMPANY NOTES

British PLC said it received applications for about 1.25 billion shares under the British government's offer to sell 242.6 million shares, most of its 49-percent stake in the petroleum company. The shares were offered at \$1.85 (\$2.49 each).

Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co. machinists on strike have lost the backing of their parent union, which has cut benefits and decided the longest-running major U.S. strike has failed. The strike began Oct. 19, 1981, over a company proposal to allow job transfers regardless of seniority.

Continental Telecom Inc. said it has agreed to acquire Fairchild Industries Inc.'s interests in American Satellite Co. and Space Communications Co. for \$105 million. Continental Telecom and Fairchild were equal partners in the venture.

Charterhouse Petroleum PLC planned merger with Saxon Oil

PLC will not be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, British Department of Trade and Industry said. When the merger was announced in July, the companies put their aggregate market value at about £183 million.

Exco International PLC of London said it had completed the disposal of its 52-percent holding in Telerate Inc. after obtaining the necessary clearances under U.S. antitrust laws. Exco said last month it would sell Telerate for \$459.8 million to Dow Jones & Co. and Oklahoma Publishing Co.

Henkel KGAA, the West German applied chemicals group, said it has bought a 40-percent stake in Indian Chemicals Firm Diamond Shamrock Ltd. from Diamond Shamrock Chemicals Co., New Jersey. The subsidiary has been renamed Henkel Chemicals India. A spokesman declined to give financial details.

Hughes Communications Inc. of El Segundo, California, said it will invest \$300 million in three new satellites, related group equipment and launch services. It said the satellites will be built by its parent company, Hughes Aircraft, and may be launched as early as 1988.

Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong said its wholly owned unit, Atlas House Matheson Properties Co., has agreed to sell Atlas House in London to Mitsubishi Estate Co. for \$34 million.

Toko Corp. of Japan and Beijing General Corp. of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce have agreed on a joint venture to build a 7-billion-yen (\$29.5 million) compound in Beijing with 136 villas for foreigners and a 13-story office building, the China Daily said. Toko is putting up 70 percent of the capital for Beijing Guangming Industry & Commerce Co.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slides in U.S. on Kaufman Projection

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The dollar fell sharply against other major currencies in light U.S. trading Friday after posting modest gains on European markets.

As the dollar fell, gold prices rallied. At 4 P.M., Republic National Bank in New York quoted gold at \$328 a troy ounce, up \$6.40 from Thursday's late bid.

Currency dealers said the dollar slumped after Henry Kaufman, the chief economist of Salomon Brothers Inc., said the Federal Reserve is unlikely to tighten credit conditions because of continued softness in the economy.

The forecast renewed speculation in the foreign-exchange markets that interest rates — and hence the yields available on dollar-de-

nominated investments — might not be rising any time soon.

"The market's been looking for some kind of direction of late, and Mr. Kaufman's remarks came at a time when it was vulnerable," said Martin S. McAuliffe, vice president for foreign exchange at Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. in Chicago.

A notable example of the dollar's slide came against the Deutsche mark. In New York, the dollar fell nearly 3 pence after Mr. Kaufman's report was released, but stabilized at 2.800 marks. At the close, the dollar was quoted at 2.850, down from 2.830 Thursday.

Similarly, the British pound jumped 2 cents in its best one-day gain against the dollar in several weeks. In New York, the British

currency closed at \$1.3720 up from \$1.3550 on Thursday.

Other late dollar rates in New York compared with late rates Thursday, included: 2.3110 Swiss francs, down from 2.3390; 8.5775 French francs, down from 8.6640 and 1.8750 Italian lire, down from 1.8930.

In earlier European trading, the U.S. currency was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.833 DM, little changed from 2.8373 on Thursday. In London, the dollar slipped to \$1.3573 against the pound, from \$1.3550.

Other late rates in Europe on Friday, compared with Thursday, included: 2.3480 Swiss francs, down from 2.3445; 8.660 French francs, down from 8.669; and 1.8950 lire, down fractionally from 1.8960.

Friday's
OTC
Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m., New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 52 Wk. High Low 3 P.M. CHG

SPORTS

Tudor's One-Hitter Gets Cards Going as Baseball Resumes

ST. LOUIS — With Dwight Gooden and Joaquin Andujar making headlines virtually every time they pitch, and Fernando Valenzuela generally accepted as the National League's top left-handed pitcher, John Tudor has not received much notice.

But his anonymity cannot last much longer unless the Chicago Cubs can be persuaded to forget what he did to them Thursday night when the Cardinals won, 8-0, as major league baseball resumed following the players' two-day strike.

"He's probably the best left-hander I've faced all year," the Cubs' Gary Matthews said after Tudor pitched a one-hitter, winning for the 13th time in his last 14 starts. His sixth shutout this year broke a three-way tie with Gooden and Valenzuela for the major-league lead.

"It's a good streak," said Tudor, whose second one-hitter in the majors raised his record to 14-8 after a 1-7 start. "I really have never had one like this. I can't relate to it."

In two games against Chicago

Cubs Get Triple Play, the Hard Way

ST. LOUIS — The Chicago Cubs pulled off a bizarre triple play in the eighth inning Thursday night, the first in the National League this season and first against the speedy Cardinals in nearly five years.

With teammates Jack Clark and Andy Van Slyke on base, the Cardinals' Terry Pendleton lined out to first baseman Leon Durham, attempting to force Clark at second, was too late with his throw to shortstop Chris Speier.

As Van Slyke retreated to first, Speier's return throw hit him on the helmet. But Van Slyke raced around second and passed Clark, who was trapped in a run down.

The official play, determined long after the game had ended, went from Durham to Speier to second baseman Ryne Sandberg to Speier to third baseman Ron Cey and, finally, to center fielder Bob Dernier.

this season, he has given up just three hits, struck out 12 and walked two. He beat them 7-0 on June 23.

Tudor retired 14 straight batters at one point and faced just 29 in the game. The only Cub to reach base was Leon Durham, with a fourth-inning single, and Matthews, who walked on a home run.

The Cardinals made it easy for Tudor, scoring five times in the first inning. Andy Van Slyke hit his first home run in nearly two months, with a man on, following a homer by Terry Pendleton.

Reds 6, Dodgers 5: Pete Rose's two-out bunt single in the top of the 13th scored Cesar Cedeno with Cincinnati's winning run and brought to an end a contest that lasted 4 hours 14 minutes in Los Angeles.

Batting right-handed, Rose bunted down the third-base line. Pitcher Carlos Diaz fielded the ball but his throw to first was too late. Rose got two hits in the game and is 21 shy of tying Ty Cobb's major-league career record of 4,191.

Cincinnati relievers retired 19 straight batters, a string broken when Ken Landreaux walked with two out in the 13th.

Mets 14, Expos 7: Keith Hernandez got five of New York's 20 hits and drove in three runs in Montreal, while teammates Darryl Strawberry, George Foster and Gary Carter homered.

Padres 6, Astros 5: Pinch-hitter Jerry Royster singled in the winning run in the bottom of the ninth as San Diego rallied for four runs on four hits and three errors by Houston, which wasted 14 hits.

Phillies 7, Pirates 3: In Philadelphia, it did not take long for Pittsburgh, the league's worst team, to continue losing as Mike Schmidt hit a three-run homer during a four-run first inning.

Braves 2, Giants 0: In San Francisco the home crowd — all 3,557 of them — had little to cheer as Atlanta's Rick Mahler, supported by four double plays, pitched a four-hitter and the Giants were shut out for the 12th time this season. Mahler also drove in a run.

Breaves 7-7, Orioles 2-4: In the American League, Toronto continued its dominance of the East as Jesse Barfield went 6-for-6, scored four runs and stole two bases, and Tony Fernandez contributed four hits and five RBI to the sweep of visiting Baltimore.

Yankees 7-7, Indians 1-6: Dave Winfield homered twice and drove in six runs in the first game in New York, then Don Mattingly hit two home runs in the second game against Cleveland.

Royals 10-6, Tigers 3-4: Detroit, which had not lost in Kansas City, Missouri, in almost two years, was stopped by Bret Saberhagen's nine



Doug Tewell and his caddy, Ralph Coffee, lined up a putt that helped him shoot a course record in PGA Championship.

strikeouts the first game, then Hal McRae drove in three runs in the second. In the opener, the Tigers' starter, Frank Tanana, was beaten by the Royals for the 20th time.

Brewers 7-3, Rangers 4-1: In Arlington, Texas, Ben Oglivie's two-run homer and RBI single led Milwaukee to victory in the first game and he hit two sacrifice flies in the second.

Twins 4, Angels 2: In Minneapolis, Bert Blyleven won his 100th game for Minnesota — his first since rejoining the team in a trade with Cleveland on Aug. 1 — holding California to seven hits while striking out four.

The Angels' Rod Carew, who got his 3,000th hit on Sunday, collected two to pass Roberto Clemente on the all-time list. Carew trails Al Kaline, who is 14th all-time, by five hits.

White Sox 7-1, Red Sox 6-6: Ron Kittle hit two homers for Chicago in the opener, one going over the roof at Comiskey Park. In the second game, Wade Boggs homered and drove in three runs for

Tewell Shoots Record 64, Can't Shake PGA Favorites

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

DENVER — The first round of the 67th PGA Championship was reminiscent of the first round of the 114th British Open last month, because one of the tour's steady but average golfers, Doug Tewell, set a Cherry Hills Country Club course record of seven-under-par 64.

His effort Thursday came just 21 days after another journeyman, Christy O'Connor Jr. of Ireland, shot a course-record 64 for the first-round lead in the British Open at Royal St. George's. O'Connor did not go on to win the British Open.

Tewell is not among the favorites to win the PGA title, the fourth and last major tournament of the year, because he has won only two times in 11 years on the tour. He also has missed the cut three times and has withdrawn once in his last five outings, and he is suffering from back ailments so painful that he takes six aspirins during each round.

But the primary reason that Tewell, 35, might not win is found in the list of golfers in close pursuit. This includes Jack Nicklaus, winner of each of the four major tournaments at least once; Tom Watson, who has won each of the first three major tournaments at least once but not the PGA Championship; and Lee Trevino, the defending champion.

It was a day of thrilling shots executed in mile-high altitude. In bright, hot, windless weather, over a 7,089-yard (6,490-meter), par-71 course that Peter Jacobsen said was "easy," Jacobsen was one of four golfers in second place, just two shots behind Tewell at 66. The others were Nicklaus, Trevino and Corey Pavin. Watson was tied with Hubert Green and Danny Edwards at 67.

Despite a bogey 5 on the 18th hole, Tewell broke the 25-year-old Cherry Hills course record of 65 set by Arnold Palmer in the final round of the 1960 U.S. Open. That 65 gave Palmer his only U.S. Open title. Thursday, Palmer shot 75.

"My card will be hanging on my wall at home until someone breaks the record," Tewell said. "I hope it's a long time."

He had a chance to finish at 63 when he got an eagle 3 on the 55th hole, par-5 17th hole. That got his score to eight under par before he took the bogey on the 49th hole, par-4 18th. He put his second shot into a bunker and could not get up and down with one putt.

"I had no intention of going for the green in two when I took up at 17," Tewell said. "It's too risky a shot."

That hole is straight, but the green is a tiny island tucked a few feet beyond the fronting water hazard. It is a daring move to go for it in two, because the green does not necessarily hold the long iron or



Gary Player searched hard for a way to escape this tree off ninth fairway at Cherry Hills course in Denver. He shot 72.

long wood shot on the putting surface. "When I got up to my ball we had a long wait for the group ahead of us," Tewell said. "I was 236 yards from the pin and needed 210 yards to carry the water."

Laughing at his gamble, he said: "I can hit a two-iron 212 yards, so I had plenty to spare. That's why I changed my mind and went for it."

He barely got that two-iron shot over the creek, missing the far bank by about a foot. The ball bounced a stop six feet (1.8 meters) from the cup, and he sank the putt for the eagle 3. That he hit into the high grass behind the creek and the green prevented his ball from bounding over the back of the green.

There were other lucky shots. Jacobsen holed out from two bunkers in a row, at 15 and 16, after chipping in from the fringe for a birdie at 11. Morris Hatakey finished at 68 after holing a 198-yard five-iron shot for an eagle 2 on 18.

And Trevino, who at age 44 last year won this title at Shoal Creek in Alabama, got the lucky bounce of the day. He had just taken a double-bogey 6 at the 16th hole to fall back to three under par. Like Tewell, Trevino went for the green on his second shot at the 17th hole. Using a three-iron, Trevino did not get the ball up high and it came down into the creek. But the ball skipped, on one bounce, over the water and up onto the green, stopping five feet from the hole. Trevino sank the putt for an eagle to get back to five under.

Bernhard Langer of West Germany, winner of this year's Masters, finished in a tie with Tom Kite, Hal Sutton, Calvin Peete and four others at 69. Thirty-one golfers in the field of 149 were under par on a course where most used their driver only three to five times from the tees.

About 100 spectators had crowded onto the metal and wood bridge to the left of the 12th green to get a glimpse of Watson's tee shot. The bridge spans a shallow creek and is normally used by carts.

The middle of the bridge caved in, slowly dipping into the water and taking several spectators with it. Some got wet up to their knees, but no one was injured.

A club spokesman said the bridge likely would not be fixed before the end of the PGA Championship. Meanwhile, spectators will be routed around it, he said.

Some Returned, Some Did Not

NEW YORK — There were a few major leaguers who did not resume playing Thursday night.

The New York Yankees' outfielder and star base stealer, Rickey Henderson, apparently was caught at home in Oakland, California, and "will be fined heavily," according to the team's owner, George Steinbrenner.

Pedro Guerrero, the slugging outfielder of the Los Angeles Dodgers, failed to make flight connections from the Dominican Republic and missed the game against the Cincinnati Reds.

And pitcher Pascual Perez, who had disappeared once before this season, vanished as the Atlanta Braves left for San Francisco. But he reappeared and was in uniform before their game ended.

"There is a discipline on this club that Rickey is going to find out about in a hurry," said Steinbrenner. "If he had gone somewhere and not been told by our own player rep to hang tough — if he went to the West Coast and couldn't get a flight back — but he left at 1:40 yesterday and the announcement of a strike settlement 'was made around noon.'"

Henderson, who is batting .349, leads the American League in stolen bases with 50. Said his manager, Billy Martin: "Maybe he'll stay out there in Oakland. We get there in a week."

Steve Brenner, the Dodgers' director of publicity, said Guerrero had flown to Santo Domingo on Wednesday, arriving too late to catch a flight back, and failed to receive a wakeup call that would have allowed him to get Thursday's flight. Guerrero is the National League's second-leading hitter, with a .331 average, and has 27 home runs.

Perez, who left the Braves in New York on July 21, which led to a 12-day stay on the suspended and restricted list, finally got to Candlestick Park and said later, "I thought it was a 4:05 game." The starting time was indeed 4:05 P.M. — Atlanta time. But that is 1:05 P.M. in San Francisco.

Two of the Giants' pitchers, Dave LaPoint and Mike Krukow, had gone home when the strike began and were absent Thursday. They reportedly were en route to San Francisco. First baseman Dan Driessen reported to Candlestick Park just 20 minutes before game time, and was scratched from the starting lineup.

Gerald Perry, a first baseman for the Braves, had permission to miss Thursday's game. His wife had a baby Wednesday in Atlanta.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Lineups

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9
Montreal 130 870 380-4 9
Boston 130 870 380-4 9
Toronto 130 870 380-4 9
Washington 130 870 380-4 9
Philadelphia 130 870 380-4 9
Pittsburgh 130 870 380-4 9
Cincinnati 130 870 380-4 9
St. Louis 130 870 380-4 9
Houston 130 870 380-4 9
San Francisco 130 870 380-4 9
Los Angeles 130 870 380-4 9
New York 130 870 380-4 9
Chicago 130 870 380-4 9
Milwaukee 130 870 380-4 9
Cleveland 130 870 380-4 9
Detroit 130 870 380-4 9
Kansas City 130 870 380-4 9
Texas 130 870 380-4 9
Seattle 130 870 380-4 9
San Diego 130 870 380-4 9

